INSURANCE.
Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

VOL. XVII NO. 85--- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY APRIL 10 1929 ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
13 Apr.	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 ,,	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 ,,	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 ,,	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,[illegible]
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
22 ,,	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
3 Aug.	*Ranpura ..		10,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera ..		16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa* ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
14 ,,	xNarkunda ..		16,572
21 ,,	*Rajputana ..		16,568
28 ,,	Morea ..		10,954

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
to Marseilles and back..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929 3 p.m.		
18th Apr.	Domala ..	8441
25th July	Dumana ..	8427
15th Aug.	Domala ..	8442

These two vessels are one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22907.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th ,,	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th ,,	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia,
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF. TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON..

1929		
10th April	Karapara ..	East & South Africa.
10th ,,	Bankura ..	Basrah viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
12th ,,	Varsova ..	Basrah via Karachi.
13th ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
15th ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
1st May	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamer. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailing of Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs./Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs./Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P.& O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	31 Mar.	11 April
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@17 ,,
Sado Maru ..	5898	5 Apr.	16 ,,
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 ,,	30 ,,
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@1 May
Yamagat Maru ..	3807	20 Aril	4 ,,
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 ,,	14 ,,
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@15 ,,
Bengal Maru ..	5396	16 May	28 ,,
Suwa Maru ..	10700	...	29 ,,

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	18 Apr.	5 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	2 May	20 ,,
Haruna Maru ..	10590	16 ,,	2 June

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	1 May	8 May
Siberia Maru ..	20000	15 ,,	22 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

BANKING

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street. Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Coccanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar.	Lucknow City
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park, Lucknow.
Benares.	Lyallpur.
Bombay.	Meerut.
Cawnpore.	Moradabad
Cawnpore City.	Mussoorie.
Chandausi.	Muttra.
Dehra Dun.	Nagpur.
Delhi.	Naini Tal.
Fyzabad.	Patna.
Gorakpur.	Rae Bareli.
Hapur.	Raipur.
Hathras.	Rangoon.
Jhansi.	Shahjahanpur.
Jubbulpore.	Sitapur.

Pay Offices:

Auraiya.	Ghaziabad.
Deoband.	Sikandrabad.
Etawah.	Sambhal.

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mid Agent Ahmedabad)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq. M A LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala Eso M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mill Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Atmarambhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3, 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal
THE HINDU MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE LTD. (st 1891)

No Share-holders No Capitalists. TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE. Claims paid over Rs. 550,000 Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonosaka
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

I. WASHIO
Manager.

The Indian Review.

(MARCH CONTENTS.)

FASCISM AT WORK
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By Mr. Thomas J. O. Connell.
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THE WORLD OF BOOKS

(Single Copy As. 8)

The annual subscription to the Indian Review is Rs. 5 (five) only including postage Foreign 10s. Subscriptions can commence from any month. If you have not already seen the Review send postage stamps for As. Four for a specimen copy to G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Current issues will not be given as specimen copies.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars ease apply.

THE East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

Several new attractive plans.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

A Road
to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through
KAMSHASTRA
A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENCE TYPIST, and a CLERK as travelling Agent. Apply in writing with lowest salary. RATANLAL HARILAL DALAL, 379/81, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

A R1542

WANTED—A qualified and experienced SUPERINTENDENT of Buildings with knowledge of Reinforced concrete work and electricity. Pay Rs. 350/ to 400/- according to qualifications. CHIEF MANAGER, Raj Darbhanga.

A 32045

WANTED—A MILLS MANAGER, Guzerati or Maharashtra, with thorough experience of Mill management for a Mill in Calcutta. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No 2266, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1537

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, Delhi.

A R1530

WANTED:—AGENTS for the Sale of either or both the Daily and Illustrated Sunday editions of 'Bombay Chronicle" at (1) Mahableshwar (2) Mhow, (3) Virangaum (4) Meshana, (5) Vankaner, (6) Rajkot Jn. (7) Jetalsats Jn. (8) Porbunder, (9) Wadhwan City (10) Cutch Mandvi, (11) Gadag, (12) Khamgaon, (13) Dhoraji, (14) Bantwa and (15) Hathras, Write for full particulars and terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" P. O. Box No 322, Fort, Bombay.

A

WANTED—An ENGINEER, preferably a Guzerati or a Maharashtra with thorough experience of Turbines for a Jute Mills in Calcutta. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No 2267, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1538

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—LIFE POLICY No. 36789 of National Insurance Co., of Mr. B. G. Rane, Finder requested to return to The Co., Hornby Road, Fort.

B. P. R1543

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3 & 4

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE PHOENIX MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on Wednesday the 10th April, 1929, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 143, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1928.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a new Director.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th March, 1929 to 7th April, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
RAMNARAIN HARNANDRAI & SONS,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th March, 1929.

N. B.—The Dividend, if declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Tuesday the 16th April, 1929 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 25th March, 1929 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted at their registered addresses. INTIMATION OF ANY CHANGE OF ADDRESS SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE COMPANY IMMEDIATELY.

32044

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
No. 746 of 5-4-29.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of MUBARAK BEHERIN alias MABROOK ALI, of Bombay Siddi Inhabitant, late Superintendent Royal Air Force Base and Store Depot Basra, a Bachelor, who resided at Basrah ..... Deceased.

BEN ALI, of Bombay Siddi Inhabitant, residing at Worli, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-Seventh day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar

(Sd.) K. M. TALYARKHAN.
The 27th day of March, 1929.
Messrs. PATELL & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

32039

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUFFALOES AND ARTICLES RELATING TO MILK-BUSINESS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 434 of 1929 (Bhujanbai vs. Bibibai), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in the stables Nos. 246 and 249 of Beg Mohomed at Mahomedan Street, Madanpura, 17 milk-giving buffaloes and articles relating to milk-business such as handas, feeding pots, cavadas, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT LAND AT TULSI PIPE ROAD, OFF FURGUSSON ROAD, PAREL.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1230 of 1926 (The Central Bank of India Ltd., vs. Gopalji Ramji and others), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises;—

All that piece of vacant land of Foras freehold tenure situate at Tulsi Pipe Road, off Furgusson Road, Parel, admeasuring about 24120 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 292, 318, 694, 700, 748, 749, 673, New Nos. C|12301, 12664, New Survey Nos. 2|2759, 1|2756, Cadastral Survey No. 162 (part) of Parel Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 1058(2), 1062(2), Street Nos. 63A, 67A and bounded on the East partly by the property formerly of the Sun Mills Co., Ltd., and now of the Madhavrao Scindhia Mills Co., Ltd., and partly by the property of B. B. & C. I. Railway, on the West by Tulsi Pipe Road on the North partly by a piece of land which Mr. N. H. Moos, Receiver in Suit No. 1230 of 1926 has contracted to sell to the members of the Yarkari Samaj and partly by the property of Manilal Harilal and another and partly by Sun Mill Road and on the South by the property of B. B. & C. I. Railway.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE SPARINGLY USED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF THE WHOLE BUNGALOW BY THE BEST KNOWN MAKERS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 14th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at "Singhanee's Bungalow," Peddar Road valuable household furniture, solid dining table, side-boards, fancy chairs, rich leather lined Chesterfield suites, carpets, cabinets, screens, bedsteads, almirahs, dressing tables and chevals, book-cases writing tables, ornaments, glass, crockery and platedware, icechests, etc., etc.

The property of E. S. Godfrey, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay

AMUSEMENTS.

The Celebration of the 5th Anniversary
OF THE
NATIONAL PHYSICAL CULTURE INSTITUTE
Under the Presidentship of Seth LALJI NARANJI, M.L.C., J.P.

A Grand Physical Culture Exhibition

WILL BE HELD AT **ROYAL OPERA HOUSE**
On SUNDAY, the 21st April, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.)

An Unique Opportunity of Seeming Wonderful and Thrilling Feats of Strength and Skill never seen before, such as Ariel Ladder, Chimney Balancing, Knives Throwing, Flying Trapeze, Double Horizontal Bar many acrobatic feats, Motor Cycle passing on a bridge of a small Boy and a young Girl lying on five pointed spears which will make your blood freeze.

Rates of Tickets Including Tax:—Orchestra Rs. 4-8, Box Circle or Stalls Rs. 3-6, Circle Rs. 2-4, Balcony Rs. 1-2, Gallery As. 9-0.

Book your Seats To-day. Tickets can be had from
THE NATIONAL PHYSICAL CULTURE INSTITUTE, French Bridge, BOMBAY 7.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY At 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Internationally Famous Mirror and Fire Dancer
MLLE. AMETA
In Conjunction with
FRIVOLOUS WIVES
Featuring
RUDO PH VALENTINO
A Comedy Drama in 6 Reels.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 P. M.
HEAR AND SEE
The Enchantress of the Screen—
POLA NEGRI
In her First Synchronized Production:—
LOVES OF AN ACTRESS
Story of a Great Actress, who toyed with men's hearts to attain her own ends.... her first Realisation of True Love and how she lost it.....

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
We know you thought Clara Bow just about the darlingest, most vivacious little Miss ever in "It". But wait till you see
ROUGH HOUSE ROSIE
Featuring
CLARA BOW
A greater Hit than "IT"

IMPERIAL CINEMA
(Lamington Road) Presents
TO-NIGHT & During THIS WEEK
A Marvellous French Production
IN THE SHADOWS OF THE HAREM
A beautiful story of an Orient Fantasy with Gujarati, Hindi and Urdu titles.
It is a love romance which will keep you spell-bound from commencement till end.
TO MISS TO REPENT.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9&11 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Sat., Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.
COMING NEXT SATURDAY—
United Picture Syndicate's Historical Picture
BLOOD FOR BLOOD.

FINE ART EXHIBITION
OF
THE ART SOCIETY OF INDIA
AT
WILSON COLLEGE HALL,
CHOWPATTY.
Commencing from 6th April to 21st April, 1929.
Daily open to public from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.) Except on Sundays.
Admission Fee Annas Four Only. Children at Half Rates.

EDWARD THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
BY
Miss SELMA
The Charming Egyptian Dancer and
Miss BLANCHE
The fascinating Turkish Artist.
In conjunction with
ALL COMIC CINEMA PROGRAMME.

THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Wed. 17th and Thursday 18th April at 9-30 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
Present
HIRABAI
Principal, NUTAN SANGEET VIDYALAYA, Poona.
And
HER SISTERS
KAMLABAI AND SARASWATI
IN
TWO GRAND VARIETY CONCERTS
OF INDIAN MUSIC
Also a fine display of Jaltarang by
MASTER DATOO
A special select programme on each day.
Admission rates :— Rs. 5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 2-4 and 1-2.
INCLUSIVE OF TAX.
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TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
Krishna's Highly Popular Production
Chandrakant
Written by Mr. M. G. DAVE.
Featuring
MISS GULAB, MISS ARMELINE and Mr. NANDRAM.
Also
STAGE DANCE
by
Miss MOHINI (Ekbal)
STAGE DANCE and SINGING the Sweet Music
TIME AS USUAL.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road

COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.
AND
DOCUMENT of DESTINY
TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125/-. Weekly Cotton forecast charge only Rs. 10/-. Monthly Cotton forecast charge only Rs. 30/-.
WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.
Special accommodation for Ladies.
(KALBADEVI ROAD,) Opp. Grain & Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd Floor BOMBAY No. 2.
N. B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

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NEW YORK.

New York, April 8.

The New York Cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 7 points being influenced by fovaurable weather reports. There was scattered selling which recorded an additional decline but as soon as the selling presure was over, the market showed a good undertone. There was good deal of inquiry particularly from shorts which together with buying orders from New Orleans helped prices to improve 21 points from the lowest level reacted during theh early part of session. During the ing the last quarter of an hour, there was some liquidation which caused a relapse of 5 points from the highest peak and the market closed at a rise of 4 to 8 for New York delivery contracts while Souther deliveries advanced 6 to 2 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 10 points to 20.65c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 11 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 11 points to 19.57c.

The market showed considerable strength to-day despite favourable weather reports and Carolina Mill strike. The daily consumption in the United States is said to continue at full speed and maintains the February rate of 27,800 Bales. The attention of operators will soon be arrested by the monthly report of the Textile Association and private estimates of March consumption figures. The special session of U. S. Congress is meeting next week on the 15th inst. to consider the Farm Relief Bill. After recent liquidation the technical situation of the market is greatly improved and we favour purchases in all easier markets.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. Have received the following cables from New York dated 8th inst.:—

July highest 19.96 (2-47 p.m.), lowest 19.86 (10.07 a.m.) lowest quotation is mutilated as at 11." a.m. was quoted 10.80—7. May delivery highest was 20.51+.07 lowest 20.32-12. Professional market, steady. Less for sale. Tone of market good.

enter:—

"Market early declined on favourable weather, but rallied later on covering by shorts and New Orleans buying."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 8.	
May	20.50+06
July	19.91+04
October	19.94+08
December	19.88+04
January	19.86+02
Middling Spot	20.65+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 8.	
May	19.82+11
July	19.89+11
Middling Spot	19.57+11

NEW YORK.

New York, April 8.

New York. 10.55. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	20.36
July	19.80
October	Unquoted

New York. 11-45 a.m.

May	20.38
July	19.82
October	19.73

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 8.	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent.	

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, April 8.	
Demand Bills	484.93

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 8.	
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality), Spot	17.3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 8.

Cotton, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Quoted Apl/May £8/5/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Apl/May £18/10/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Apl/May £18/2/6

LINSEED.

London, April 8.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Apl/May £18/2/6
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
Shipping/Shipped Hull paid £15/17/6
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Apl/May £18/13/9

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 8.	
T T Berlin on London	20.47-1/8
T T Amsterdam on Lonon	12.09-7/8
T T Brussels on London	34.95
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	92.84
T T Berne on London	25.16
T T Paris on London	124.22
T T London on Prague	163.93

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, April 8

The Liverpool Cotton market was due to open 1 point higher but being influenced by favourable week-end weather reports business commenced at a decline of 3 points in futures. As soon as selling orders were executed the market showed steadiness on reports of heavy rains and at 12.15 prices were quoted unchanged to 1 point higher above previous closing. In the afternoon quieter conditions prevailed on account of easier New York opening cables and the market closed at a decline of 2 points for near months while distant deliveries were 6 points lower, Middling American Spot Cotton prices were 4 points down to 10.70d. per lb. and sales amounted to 5,000 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 7 points while Egyptian Cotton futures closed at a decline of 10 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:

"Market very steady in face of good weather and depressing trade reports."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co:

"New York cables heavy trade demand causing shorts to cover."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 8th inst. 11.25 a.m.:—

Heavy rains Mississippi Valley. West Texas.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool under date 8th inst.:—

(1) "Our travelling man wires from Texas:—Over large area Texas 1/2 inch to 1 inch rain fallen, which will do much good. Consider weather conditions and crop conditions good.

(2) Mill strike situation Carolina somewhat serious, but best opinion expect satisfactory adjustment without becoming general.

(3) Quiet steady market easily affected by weather news." "

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool April 8. Opening	Closing
April		10.40—03
May	10.46	10.49—02
June		10.45—03
July	10.48	10.49—03
August		10.44—03
September		10.40—05
October	10.38	10.37—05
November		10.35—05
December		10.35—05
January	10.36	1034—06
February		10.34—06
March		10.35—06
April		10.34—06
Middling Spot		10.70—04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool. April 8.	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool. April 8.	
Scinde, Fully Good	7.20
Scinde. Fine	7.45
Scinde, Superfine	7.70
Bengal, Good	6.95
Bengal Fully Good	7.20
Bengal, Fine	7.45
Oomra, Good	7.55
Oomra, Fully Good	7.85
Oomra. Fine	8.15
Broach, Fully Good	8.85
Broach, Fine	9.10
Broach. Superfine.	9.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool. April 8.	
May	17.88—10
July	18.13—10
October	18.28—10
November	18.33—10
January	18.73—10
March	18.75—10
Sakellaridis. F.G.F., Spot	18.80—15

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 8.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Buyers May/Aug. 28/6
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Buyers Sep/Dec. 29/1-1/2

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 8.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment Sellers May 43/3
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment Sellers April/May 42/9
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Afloat to United Kingdom paid 44/6
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 8.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—
July/Sept. per cwt 12/1-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/3
C. & F. Bombay.—
July/Sept. per cwt 12/2.3/4
C. & F. Karachi.—
July/Sept. per cwt 12/3-1/4

BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 9.

The local market ruled very steady and prices improved under short covering. The undertone of the market was firm and the session completed with indications of further improvement in the near future. Broach A./M. opened at Rs. 351 and J./A. delivery opened at Rs. 364/-. There was scattered selling by some offices which was well absorbed. Prices kept on hardening and closed at about the highest of the day. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 7 points as anticipated. Closing quotations were as under:—

Broach A/M	352/12
Broach J/A.	366
Oomra. May	318/8
Oomra. July	327
Bengal May	261
Bengal July	270

The market will remain entirely closed to-morrow as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sett Shivnarayan Nemani.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 9.	
April	239.60+1.20
July	237.20+1.50
Oct.	237.60+1.10

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 9.

Bengal 261 March.
Bengal 269 July.
Broach 351 A.-M.
Broach 364 J.-A.
Umra 318 May.
Umra 326 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, April 9.				
Bengal	274	269	261	254
Sind	276	271	263	256
Punjab	272	267	259	252
Rajputana	274	269	261	254
Broach	363	358	351	346
Punjab	363	358	351	346
Cutch	373	368	361	356
Surat	438	433	426	421
Rajpipla	433	428	421	416
Umra No. 3	328	322	316	306
C. P. No. 1	348	342	336	326
C. P. No. 2	338	332	326	316
Khandesh			291	281
Muthia			271	261 251

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 9.		
300	Petit Mill, Upland	368
200	G G Kaisha, Jalgaon	276
200	Bombay and Co., Ellichpur	322
100	Bombay and Co., Jalna	300
100	Ralli Bros., Malkapur	210
100	Ralli Bros., Jamner	259
100	Birla Bros., Khamgaon	294
200	Toyomankwa, Nagar	270|272
100	Toyomankwa, Mandusar	310
100	Volkart Bros., Senabad	271
300	Volkart Bros., Broach	355|358
500	Toyomankwa, Khandwa	275|277

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 9. In full-pressed bales.	2 days.	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	872	336,720	279,462
Central India	2,964	305,878	264,866
Barsi and Nagar	860	212,049	263,903
Hyderabad-Gaorani	507	75,249	101,724
Berar	5,704	655,181	588,456
Central Provinces	1,747	315,085	259,064
Total Oomras	12,054	1,898,162	1,757,475
Dholera	673	98,248	102,426
N.-W. Provinces	....	58,561	62,830
Rajputana	307	54,822	39,042
Sind-Punjab	496	88,298	131,374
Broach	3,267	149,489	92,004
Coompta and Dharwar	2,115	26,345	28,866
Westerns-Northerns	250	15,944	7,937
Cocoanada	....	1	....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	8	8,068	10,976
Persian	125	1,455	4,412
American	....	4,151	31,298
Egyptian and African	....	39,508	27,926
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	10	66
Total	19,895	2,423,062	2,296,632

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 4th April. This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,625	557,117	433,072
Japan and China	17,800	1,049,654	672,422
Coast Ports	54	12,671	17,581
Up-country by Rail	...	69,819	62,503
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	67,819	33,791
Total	20,479	1,757,080	1,219,370

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY.

Bombay, April 9.

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India:—Remittances during the year ending 31st March. 1929, 30,810,000: Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 6th April 1929. 255,000. Total 30,810,000*: 255,000.

*This includes £2,625,000 remitted on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 9th

B. C. RATE :—
T T 1-5 29-32
D. D 1-5 15-16

LONDON :—
Banks Selling T T 1-5 15-16. Ready
Banks Selling D D 1-5 31-32 „
Banks Selling T T 1-5 15-16. April
Banks Selling T T May 1-5 29-32.
Banks Buying T T 1-5 April 31-32
Banks Buying D D 1-6
Banks Buying 3 Mos. April 1-6 5-16
Banks Buying 3 mos. May 1-6 9-32.

NEW YORK :—
B. C. T T 276
Banks Selling T T 275 3-4.
Banks Buying T T 274 3-4.
Banks Buying 3 mos.—

PARIS.
Banks Selling D D 928.
Banks Buying D D 938.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 950.

JAPAN.
Banks Selling T T 123
Banks Buying 60 Days ..120

HONGKONG.
Banks Selling D D 135. 1-2

SHANGHAI
Banks Selling D D 170 1-4.

SINGAPORE.
Banks Selling D D 155 1-4

JAVA.
Banks Selling D D 90 7-8.

CROSS RATE :—
New York-London 4.85 7-16.
8th instant.
Shanghai-London 2-6 5-16. 9th inst
Japan-London 1-10. 8th inst
London-Paris 124.20.
London-Belgium 34.950.
London-Switzerland 25.22
London-Italy 92.85.
Tone of Sterling Exchange :— Dull.

	6th inst.	8th inst.
Gold	£4.4.11½	£4.4.11 1-2
Silver London Ready	25 3-4	25 13-16
Silver London Forward	25 3/4	25 13-16
Silver New York Ready	56	56 1-8
London Discounts 3 mos	5 5 16 %	5 5-16%
London Discounts 6 mos.	5 7-16%	5 3-8%

Imperial Bank Rate 8%
Bank of England Rate 5 1-2%

MONEY :—
Inter Bank Call 5 1-2%
3 mos. 4 1-2%
6 mos. 4 %
12 mos. 4 1-2 %
Tone :—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 9	Rs.	as.
3 1-2 %. Rupee Paper ..	71	14
4 % Conversion Loan due 1931-36	92	1
4 % Loan due 1934-37	91	14
4 % Loan due 1960-70	84	4
4 1-2 % Bonds due 1934 ..	96	8
4 1-2 % Loan due 1955-60 ..	94	6
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47	99	6
5 per % Loan due 1935 ..	100	2
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, ...	100	11
5 % Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55	103	6
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax-Free due 1930	101	6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931	102	7
6 % Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932	103	7
6-1-2 % B'by Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935	107	6
4 % Port Trust due 1974 ..	81	0
4 % Municipal due 1974 ..	81	0
4 % Improvement Trust due 1974	81	0
6 % Bombay Municipal due 1954	108	0
6 % Municipal due 1929-49 ..	100	0
Forward Rates 19th April Sett.		
3 1-2 % Rupee Paper Rs. ..	71	14
5 per cent 1945-55	103	7 0

Tone of Market :— Fairly Steady

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 9.

3 Months' Discounts 5 5-16 per cent.
6 Months' Discounts 5 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5 per cent.
One Month 5 per cent.
Three Months 4 3/4 per cent.
Six Months 4 1/4 per cent.
Twelve Months 4 1/4 per cent
Tone of Money Market—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 8 per cent.

Tone of Silver:—China bought. Offerings small. Market is quietly steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 9.	Cwts.
Wheat	765
Linseed	13,167
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	982
Gingellyseeds	238
Poppyseeds	153
Groundnuts	10,835
Castorseeds	13,809
Rice	5,002
Myrabollams	602
Cottonseeds	10,813
Gram	904
Joowar	1,004
Barley	108
Bajree	1,910
Coal	821 Tons.

Perfect Protection

and the final bloom of beauty

Icilma Cream gives cool, soothing protection to the complexion, and has a definite tonic action which stimulates the skin to true beauty. Icilma Face Powder gives a smooth and silken beauty, clings perfectly and does not clog the pores.

VANISHING CREAM

Icilma Cream alone contains the marvellous beautifying Natural Water from Northern Africa, supreme as a beautifier. Smooth, light, non-greasy, it is the ideal base for powder, and is guaranteed not to grow hair. Two perfumes, Bouquet and Magnolia.

FACE POWDER

Smooth and silky, Icilma Face Powder does not contain the slightest particle of grit. Fascinatingly perfumed with Icilma Bouquet, it will stay on the complexion in spite of the most trying conditions. In two shades, Naturelle and Crème.

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CREAM and FACE POWDER

For the nightly cleansing of the pores, and for massage, use Icilma Cold Cream, the most luxurious skin food in the world.

A smile in every glass
There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices. "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.
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The Drink of Health
Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England.
Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.
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INVIGORATING REFRESHING
IDEAL DRINK

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Bring out that Hidden Charm

HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?

Beautiful hair is simply healthy, *well-nourished* hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

Koko FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,27,80,246

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Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

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SMALL SAFE
At
THE CENTRAL BANK SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT
at Rs. **20/-** a year, you are spending less than an anna a day for protecting your valuables worth thousands and lacs.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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Bombay Life
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
(Established in India 1908)

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FEVER CURE
Re. 1/- Per Phial.
DACCA AYURVEDIA PHARMACY Ltd., DACCA

BULLION.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Asso. Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, April 9.

London Ready 25/13
London Forward 25/13
America 56/3
China Op 2/6/5 Clo. 2/6/5
Ready 58/13
Chaitra Op. 58/11 or 12 Clo 2/6/5
Vaisakh Op. 58/12 or 13 Clo. 2/6/5
Jeth Op. 58/13 or 14 Clo. 2/6/5
Tejimundi Chaitra -/7/ Vaisakh -/13/-

GOLD.

Ready 21/7/6
Chaitra 21/7/9
Vaisakh 21/8/1 1/2 or 4-1/2

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.)
Bombay, April 9.

Ex-Godown Bombay:
(Filtered) Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 568/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120/ per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 50/ per ton.

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, April 9.

	Rs. a. p. Per lb
KHADI :—	
Textille	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 9
Toyo Potdar	0 11 6
Moon	0 11 9
LONG CLOTH (full weight) 34-40 :In	
Century 91 1-2 92-1-2 per lb.	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pehlad	0 15 6
Pabaney (a Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Manekji (P tangia)	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	0 15 3
Ganga Ghat	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight No. 5202 5303	
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
Phoenix	1 0 6
Moon	1 0 9
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH Quality :—	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in :—	
Textile (Hand)	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	0 15 6
Apollo (Pvala)	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntala	0 15 6
Maneckji (Kunda)	0 14 6
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 9
Rachael	0 15 0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 14 9
Maher	0 15 3
Kachwa	0 15 0
Moon	0 15 3
LEPAD :—	
Spring	0 15 6
Textile	0 15 6
Century	0 15 6
DHOOTIES, 7 8 9 Yards :—	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 0
Jacob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 0
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 1 9
DHOOTIES 10 Yards	
Spring (Balance)	1 0 0
Century	1 0 0
Jacob	1 0 0
Mun Mill	1 0 0
1386 Tata Per Piece	2 14 0
GIN COLOURED :—	
A. 1515 Tulsidas	12 8 0
B. 1515 Ratilal	12 14 0
MARKIN JAPAN :—	
4488	12 14 0
8383	9 9 6
3810	11 0 0
Yds. 120	20 12 0
9898	10 14 0
9797	9 10 6
6300	10 15 0
44000	9 2 0
BLACK CHECK :—	
5800 Sholapur	9 0 0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14	
Kanta	
Phoenix	1 2 6
Framji	1 2 3
DHOTI FITA CHRIMA Yards 5 to 9 :—	
Chhawani	1 1 0
China	1 1 0
Moon	1 0 9
Maher	0 0 0
Simplex	0 0 0
Yards 10	
Chhawani	1 0 6
China	1 0 6
Moon	1 0 3
Maher	0 0 0
Simplex	0 0 0

STOCK & SHARES.

Bombay, April 9.

Forward business remained closed to-day on account of clearing. Business in cash was done as under:—

Laxmi Cotton	1516/4
Imperial Bank	1390/
Oriental Life	1950/
Bombay Steam Pref.	210/
Scindia	11/4/6

FOREIGN WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, April 8.

The recent rise in wheat is influenced by speculative buying based on expectation of legislation favouring farmers. The International Institute of Agriculture states that the total area under winter wheat is about 5 million acres or 4 per cent less than last season but 3 million acres or 2.7 per cent above the average for the past five years. In the United States owing to low prices, the area return for the winter wheat is 44.2 per cent as against 48.3 per cent last year.

May close at 8-9 5/8d.1/8 up.
July close at 9.1/4d. 0.
Oct. close at 9.3 3/4d. 1/4d.
Wheat Chicago Market:—
May per bushels 1.21 dollars 3 1/2 up.
July per bushel 1.24 3/4 dollars 1/2 up.
Sept. per bushel 1.27 1/8 dollars 3 3/8 up

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 8.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot -/11-1/16 Sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 8.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	£20.3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£132-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£51-1/2
Eastern Bank	£7
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	£87-5/8
Conversion Loan	£77.1/4
Indian Loan 5.1/2	£101-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£53
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£59-1/8
Indian Stock 3.1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£69-1/4
Consols	£55.3/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£92-8/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 8.

Silver.—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	25.13/16
Forward	25.13/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 8.

Bar Goldd, Fine, per oz. £4/4/11.1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 8.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-5/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5.5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	5-3/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5.3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON METALS.

London, April 8.

Copper, Braziers	£122
Yellow Metal	£92
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£23.3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13.1/2
Tin, English, Ingots	£216.1/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 9.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	280	....
Bengal Fine	275	....
Bengal F G	265	235|45
Sindh-Punjab Fine	275	....
Sindh-Punjab F G	265	235|45
Wardha-Hingt Fine	330	320
Nagpur Savner Fine	335	325
Yeotmal Fine	325	305
Arvi Fine	325	300
Amraoti Fine	315	300
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	315	285
Mulkapur Fine	305	275
Khandesh Fine	290	260
Muthia Fine	280	265
Muthia F G	275	235|50
Nanded-Purna F G G S	345	300
Purna F G G S	325	300
Parbhani-Sailu F G G S	320	300
Indore-Ujjain Fine	315	300|330
Burwah Sanavad Fine	320	295
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	....	.... Old
Broach F G	....	....
Westerns M G	....	320
Cambodia	405	....
Miraj-Sangli	....	355
Compta Good	....	355
Jinja	515	....
Busoga	525	....

SHIPPING

DEPARTURES.

April 10.

Harmonices, Ebwell, Vizagapatam.
Nemoda, Catting, Rangoon.
Momobo Maru, Sewaki, Yawata.
Alavi, Sevage, Jeddah.
Pilsna, Stalin, Trieste.
Bankura, Brown, Basreh.
Gurna, Armour, Calcutta.
Karapara, Miller, Durban.

LOADING.

April 9.

Steamer Drachenfels for Karachi.
Steamer Shuja for Jeddah.
Steamer City of Hongkong for Liverpool.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karapara:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Karapara will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AUSTRIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Pilsna:—The Lloyd T Co's mail steamer Pilsna will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.

S S Alavi:—The T M Co's steamer Alavi will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with 1,154 pilgrims.

THE WEATHER

POONA, April 9.

Thudershowers have continued in extreme south and have extended into Mysore South, Bombay Deccan and Konkan. A few falls are also reported from Assam. A western disturbance is causing rise of temperature along the Frontier.

The chief amounts are.—Sibsagar three quarters of an inch; Cherrapunji a half Dibrugarph a quarter; Kodaikanal one; Marmagao Mercara and Pamban a half; Bangalore a quarter.

Forecast.—Increase in Assam and extension in Bombay Deccan.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about three thousand miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at fifteen hours fifty-four minutes on Monday, April 8th.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 9/4/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at a.m. 29.879 inches (.016 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.007
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.0 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.7
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.6 degrees (3.7 above normal.)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.7 degrees (6.1 above normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 74 p. c.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 151 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 6

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origins about 3000 miles away was recorded beg the seis mografies in the Colaba observetory at 15 hous, 55 minutes yesterday (I. S. T.)

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 9.

The Market has ruled quiet to-day and prices are nearly unaltered—Kanta in the local Market are inactive to-day being Amavasya.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/12 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/12 per cwt FBH.
Shipment March Rs. 8/10 per cwt FBH.
Shipment April Rs. 8/13 per cwt FBH.
Shipment June Rs. 8/3/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 8/1/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/3 per cwt FBH.
B.R.R. Reet Sugar:—March Fs. 8/8 per cwt FBH.
Shipment April Rs. 8/9 per cwt FBH.
Refined Beet Sugar:—March Rs. 8/3 per cwt FBH.
Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 8.4.29	8714000	7575000
Receipts Yesterday 8.4.29	11000	22000
Exports to date 8-4-29	6904000	6075000
Stock at Ports 5.4.29	1632000	1671000
Stock Interior Towns 5.4.29	711000	885000
Stock Liverpool 5-4-29	1109000	765000
Visible Supply 5-4.29	4342000	4497000
Quantity in Sight 5.4.29	14316000	1263900

Dazzling Smiles
Are Dull Smiles Polished Bright

DON'T believe your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You can restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way leading dentists advise.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. A slippery coating that covers them, absorbs stains, hides their color and invites tooth and gum troubles. Ordinary dentifrices will not successfully remove it.

Now, thanks to modern science, there is a way to combat that film.

Just obtain a tube of the dentifrice called Pepsodent. Combat that film tonight; clear white teeth are beautiful. Note the amazing difference in your smile.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

8-21-E

Once YOU were that Healthy Girl

TAKE stock of yourself for a minute. You were such a healthy, radiant girl once—not so very long ago.

And now? Do you feel as fresh and buoyant as you should; have you the right spirit to enjoy life?

All of us are using up a good deal of nerve-strength every day — and listlessness and fatigue are sure signs that the strain has been too heavy. *Extra* strength is necessary; Sanatogen is needed.

A physician stated in the "Medical Press and Circular":

"Sanatogen has an immediate and remarkable effect shown by a steady increase of strength and energy.

At the same time the colour is brought back to the patient's cheeks."

Sanatogen is a highly concentrated nerve-food, infusing into the cells of nerves and body exactly those elements — phosphorus and albumin—which create new strength.

A few weeks' use of Sanatogen will overcome the shortcomings of months, the colour will return to your cheeks, plenty of new, fresh blood will rush through your veins, and the sparkle of your eyes will show the return of health.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day and see how quickly your health improves, and your vitality returns.

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food.
Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of imitators.
Your health requires THE BEST
Insist always on being supplied with genuine
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.
The perfect and most valuable Remedy for Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc.
Beware of imitations and substitutes.
Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. England.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY

National Week Celebrations.

Public meeting at Masjid Bunder Road, 9 p.m. Mr. B. T. Desai presiding.

THURSDAY, April 11.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

B. T. Examination results, 2 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Ceylon Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m. on Thursday the 11th Inst.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ

The 41st Anniversary Social Gathering of the Samaj will be held in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall on the Gudi Padwa Day, to-day (Wednessay) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Poormanand Vinayak Talpade will preside.

SERMON ON "BHAGWAD GITA"

Swami Vishvanand of the Ramakrishna Mission will deliver his second sermon on "Bhagavad Gita" in the compound of the Old Parkar's Blocks Bandra at 9 a.m. (S.T.) tomorrow (Thursday)

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WORLI HINDU SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Worli Hindu Sabha, Shri Shankerracharya Dr. Kurtakoti will deliver a lecture on "Hinduism" to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. in Satyanarayan Temple at Fergusson Road, Worli.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Clan Line Steamer "Clanlindsaf" left London evening of 6th inst.

KANCHANGAVRI MATERNITY HOME AND DISPENSARY.

During the quarter ending 31st March 1929 in the above Maternity Home the number of deliveries were 115, and in the dispensary the patients treated were as under: Women 3980, and children 722.

PARTY TO SIR H. COCKE.

To meet Sir Hugh Cocke, the Council of the Society of Professional Accountants (Bombay) will give an Evening Party at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Monday (15th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

CITY'S MORTALITY

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Small-Pox Attacks 19 Deaths 5, Cholera Attacks nil Deaths nil, Plague nil Attacks nil Deaths nil, Influenza Attacks nil Deaths nil.

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 85. The total mortality this day last year was 94.

SANMITRA MANDAL.

Under the auspices of Sanmitra Mandal Mr. Shankjer Bhargao Kulkerni, B.A. (Tilak) will deliver a lecture on "Our Educational Conditions" to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bradlay Night High School, (above Karnatak Press) Thakurdwar, Bombay. Mr. G. R. Kanade will preside.

A FAREWELL AND A WELCOME.

The members of the Kirkee Arsenal Clerk's Social Club held a Socials on Saturday to bid "Au Revoir" to Mr. C. G. Rao, I.A.O.C. who is under orders of transfer to Madras and to welcome Mr. S. A. S. Pillai, I.A.O.C, who arrived from Ferosepore. The function took place in the Alegoankar's School. After light refreshments Mr. S. V. Parab I.A.O.C. made a few observations suitable to the occasion. The hosts replied to the appreciative references made about them.

KHADI BAZAAR AT MATUNGA

Under the joint auspices of the Youth League Matunga and the Khadi Hawking Society, Matunga a Khadi Bazaar will be held during the National Week. The Bazaar will be open from 7-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. and 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Khadi-hawking volunteers are requested to meet everyday morning and evening to hawk khadder in different centres.

ST. ANDREW'S EX-STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

There will be a Debate on Sunday the 14th April at 10-30 a.m. in St. Andrew's High School Hall. The Varsity Circle will propose "That the hope of reward rather than the fear of punishment is a greater incentive for action" and the Association will oppose it. Mr. Paul A. D'Souza will preside.

MOTIBAI HOMOEOPATHIC FREE DISPENSARY.

The following is an abstract of the figures for March 1929 of the Motibai Homoeopathic Free Dispensary at Second Panaswadi, Bombay:—The number of patients who attended the Dispensary is as under Males 473, Females 188, Childrens 248 making a total of 909.

VIGOROUS SWADESHI PROPAGANDA

—:o:—

NATIONAL WEEK IN BHULESHWAR

The Bhuleshwar Congress Committee is ceaselessly carrying on its activities for the boycott of foreign cloth. On Friday the 5th instant a big meeting was held when Gandhiji delivered a speech on the boycott. A collection of nearly Rs. 1,000 was made at the meeting.

On Saturday, the 6th instant a public meeting was held in Nar Narayan Mandir to commemorate the Jalianwalla Baug Day. Besides Mr. N. B. Deshpande, the President, Shrijut Jairamdas Doulatram, Mr. Moharlal Makandas, Mr. Ganpatishanker Desai, Mr. Manibhai Desai and Yashwant Parulkar exhorted the people to use Swadeshi goods. In this meeting Khaddar was also sold.

On the 7th the members of the Executive Committee hawked Khaddar from house to house. Khaddar worth Rs. 50 was sold and several Congress members were enrolled.

During the National Week several members of the Committee will devote at least two to three hours in the morning for hawking Khaddar and preaching the boycott of foreign cloth.

On Saturday, the 13th instant, a public meeting will be held at 9 p.m. near Mumbadevi Fountain to celebrate the last day of the National Week. The Committee intends to make arrangements for paying everyday visits throughout the District for the whole year.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE

—:o:—

NATIONAL WEEK

Honour the Memory of Those Massacred at the Jallianwala Bagh by Visiting

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAR.

Opened by

MAHATMA GANDHI

at the

PEOPLES' JINNAH HALL.

Buy Things Made in India by Indians for Indians.

Wednesday, April 10

Open from

8 A.M. to 10 A.M. and 2-30 P.M. to 10-30 P.M.

Daily Change in Entertainment Programme.

Radio:

Music: By Mr. B. K. Roy—the Bengalee Musician will give Vocal Music to the accompaniment of Violin, Harmonium and Tabla.

Free 2 Hours Cinema Show on Thursday, April 11.

On Friday, April 12—The Wonderful Ancient Archery by Prof. V. N. Sinha of Delhi.

and

Physical Feats by Prof. K. G. Rao with His Staff of Pupils.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT DAILY.

Entrance Fee One Anna Only.

CARROM TOURNAMENT IN YOUTH LEAGUE BAZAR

There will be a Carrom Tournament on Friday at 5-30 p.m. in XXI Century Restaurant, Youth League Swadeshi Bazar. Entries close by 10 a.m. on Friday. Admission As. 6. Full particulars from XXI Century Restaurant Youth League Swadeshi Bazar, Jinnah Hall, Girgaum.

ADVANCE SWADESHI

—:o:—

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF PERFUMERY & TOILET REQUISITES.

Messrs. E. Patanwalla, well-known manufacturers of Indian-made perfumery and toilet requisites who have a stall in the Youth League Swadeshi Bazar will distribute free samples of their products at the Bazar on Wednesday (to-day).

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATIONS

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee to-day (Wednesday) at 9-0 p.m. near the Central Bank Mandvi Branch, Musjid Bunder Road, in connection with the National Week. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai M.L.C. will preside and the following will be among the speakers: Dr. Jethalal V. Vora, Dr. Jamshedji N Choksy Mr. Y. J. Meherali,,, Abidali Jaffarbhai, Sadik etc.

"VEDIC SANSKRITI AND SARASWATS"

"On Sunday (the 14th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. Mr Ganesh Ramchandra Sharma late Karbhari of Shri Kavalem Matha, will deliver lecture on "Vedic Sanskriti and the Saraswats" in the Samaj Hall, Girgaon. Mr. R. K. Prabhu will occupy the chair on the occasion. All are codially invited to attend."

MUSLIM EDUCATION SOCIETY

—:o:—

PROGRESS DURING 1928

The Hon. Secretary, Konkan Muslim Education Society, writes:—

The Managing Board have submitted the annual report on the working of the Society for the year 1928:—

The successful working of the Education Societies of other districts induced the organizers of the Konkan Muslim Education Conference of Thana District to lay the foundation of a Sister Society in the Thana District which would protect and advance the cause of Muslim education. Consequently the Conference appointed a Provincial Committee of about 25 leading Muslims of the District and the Collector of Thana as its President, implying thereby that Government support would guarantee public confidence and check internal quarrels.

After much discussion and careful thinking the Rules and Regulation were finally passed and published in English and Urdu.

SOURCES OF INCOME.

On 31st January, 1928, the annual general meeting was held at Kalyan and the members and office-bearers of the Managing Board were elected for a period of three years. It was then resolved to collect from all the charcoal merchants of the District Re. 1 per every wagon sold, the seller and the buyers paying annas 8 each. Similarly the rice merchants would pay annas 2 per khandi. The charcoal merchants and the brokers at Bombay have readily responded and seven hundred rupees have been received from this source.

FUNDS.

The Society collected Rs. 17,000 during the year. The Board decided to invest the greater portion at the discretion of the President. Accordingly Government Promissory notes of 3 1|2 per cent. with the total face value of Rs. 12,000 were purchased through the Imperial Bank of India and endorsed in the corporate name of the Society. The annual interest from which amounts to Rs. 420.

With a view to increase the membership and collect further contribution a Fund Committee of seven leading members was appointed to travel in the District and realise the balance of the promised amount and to solicit fresh subscription.

GOVERNOR'S PROMISE.

An event of considerable importance took place in the month of February last when His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, visited the Headquarters of the District. The Society presented an address of welcome in silver casket. His Excellency in reply assured that Government sincerely desired to help the education of Muslim boys and would give all possible support if the members of the community so wished.

AN EMPTY PROMISE.

In spite of the fact that the Municipality had sanctioned Rs. 75 against the salary of the teacher and Rs. 100 for furniture we regret to note that no practical step was taken to open the class immediately.

THE SOCIETY'S WORK.

Under the circumstances the Society had to act on its own responsibility and consequently an Anglo-Urdu class was started with about 20 boys on the roll. It is an ambition of the Society to make this a High School. A Hostel for boys has also been opened at Bhiwandi with arrangement for boarding and lodging at a charge of Rs. 15 per head. Besides the above two institutions the Society has maintained an English Night School at Bhiwandi. The cost of running the schools and Hostel exceeds the fees collected and therefore the deficit is made good from the funds of the Society to the extent of about Rs. 100 per month. A second Hostel for boys was also started at Bordi in August. The S. P. Hakimji High School at Bordi have boarding and lodging arrangements for Hindu and Parsi boys. So a Hostel for Muslim boys also was opened. The boarding and lodging fee is now Rs. 20 per month Also scholarships to the value of Rs. 1,000 have been granted to Muslim boys in colleges and high schools.

NEEDS AND APPEAL.

It was decided that if Government grant the land, a Hostel will be constructed, consisting in the first instance of five rooms. Mr. Haji Amir Saheb Rais has very graciously promised to construct four of the rooms and Mr. Abdul Rahiman Fitwalla to construct the fifth room. Mr. Haji Amir Saheb Rais has also been paying Rs. 15 per month to make up the pay of the Superintendent of the Hostel. We heartily thank these two gentlemen for their kindness and generosity.

The funds at the disposal being limited a further appeal was successfully made to the generosity of members. In the absence of a permanent endowment for scholarships, the Society finds itself much handicapped, but hopes the position will be improved in future.

IN MEMORIUM.

It is a matter of regret that the Managing Board have to mourn in the first annual report the loss of its energetic and hardworking President, the late Mr. M. K. Shaikh, M.B.E., B.A., LL.B. Without his active help the work of the Society would not have advanced beyond a few steps and would not have to its credit the solid work it has done within a short period. The Society has resolved to raise a fitting memorial to perpetuate his good name.

HIGH COURT

—:o:—

TRAGIC END OF A FIGHT OVER MARRIED WOMAN

HUSBAND AND HIS FRIEND GET TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE

On the Appellate Side of the High Court Justices Patker and Baker heard the appeals filed by Jala Val and Girdhar Madha, two agriculturists of Kaira District against the sentence of transportation for life passed by the Sessions Judge for murder of another agriculturist Chhotabhai.

The deceased had been constantly molesting the first accused's wife Bai Hari, though repeatedly rebuked by the latter. On November 21 1928, the deceased again took liberty with Hari whose shouts brought her husband to the spot. The deceased defied him to do his worst, and claimed Hari as his own wife. The accused dashed to assault the deceased who, however, escaped. The same night, the accused, accompanied by his friend, the second accused, went to Chhotabhai's field and hacked him to death with a sword and "dharia".

The Sessions Judge convicted both the accused of murder and sentenced them to the lesser punishment provided by law, namely, transportation for life. The judge at the same time recommended that in view of the justifiable provocation received by the first accused by the conduct of the deceased, the equities of justice would be met by commuting the sentence to a substantial term of imprisonment, and that it was a fit case for the Government to exercise their prerogative of mercy.

Their Lordships while dismissing the appeals, agreed with the Sessions Jude's recommendation and directed the papers to be sent to Government.

DESERTERS FROM ARMY

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SENTENCED FOR ESCAPING FROM LOCK-UP

George Earnest Hale, Harold Palmer and Sydney Christopher Allsobrook, deserters from the North Staffordshire Regiment, stationed at Nasirabad (Rajputana), were sentenced on Tuesday to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on the charge of escaping from the lawful custody on the evening of the 1st instant. The accused were arrested at Yellow Gate of the Docks, Bombay, by the Bombay City Police on the 11th inst. on suspicion as deserters and kept in the Esplanade Police lock-up. On the 1st instant at about 6 p.m. while a sepoy opened the lock-up door to give the accused tea, they rushed out of their cells, knocked down the sepoy and ran away towards the Cama Hospital. They were arrested and placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate before whom they pleaded guilty to the charge. His Worship sentenced them as above and ordered that they be handed over to the Military authorities to stand their trial on the charge of deserting the army.

MILL CASHIER CONVICTED

—:o:—

EXTRAORDINARY STORY IN DEFENCE

CALCUTTA, April 8.

An extraordinary defence which was not believed by the trying magistrate was put forward by Sureschandra Chatterjee, Head Clerk and Cashier, Barnagore South Mill, before the Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Barrackpore when he answered to a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of an amount of over Rs. 2,500 belonging to the mill. The prosecution alleged that on August 29th last Mr. Chatterjee obtained half a day's leave for medical reasons. As, however, he failed to join on the 30th, the authorities of the mill grew suspicious and forced open the cash box when the amount mentioned above was found short.

The defence was that as Chatterjee had deposed for the prosecution in the Dakshineswar bomb case and the Deoghar Conspiracy case, anarchists had an eye on him. While he was proceeding to the Medical College in a taxi on August 30 several men jumped into his car and chloroformed him. When he regained consciousness he found that he was at Burdwan and the cash which was with him and the key o the safe were missing from his pocket. He somehow managed to reach the office on the 31st.

The Magistrate sentenced Chatterjee to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. In default of payment of fine Chatterjee was ordered to suffer six months' additional imprisonment, the whole amount of the fine, if realised, to go to the mill as compensation.—A. P.

NEXT CALCUTTA MAYORAL ELECTION

CALCUTTA, April 8.

The next Mayoral election for Calcutta takes place on the 10th inst. The contest will be between Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, and Rai Bahadur Dr. Haridhan Dutt, coalitionist.—Free Press.

Under the Clock

—:o:—

BY TWINPLEX

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1929

At Tuesday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation the question of the drinking pots came up again for discussion, Dr. Javle having proposed an amendment to the motion of Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram that a series of letters from orthodox Hindus received by the Corporation, protesting against the abolition of separate drinking cups in Municipal schools, be recorded. The report of the proceedings in the "Times of India" accurately observes that Dr. Javle's amendment was lost and that Mr. Boman-Behram's proposition "was carried by an overwhelming majority."

* * * *

But the head-lines for the report record a different story.

* * * *

Orthodox Hindus Score over Reformers.

No Common Drinking Cups in Schools.

* * * *

sisdouA s pub soup-peeq oq1 um1 snq1 of the report contains the amazing and totally inaccurate statement that Dr. Javle's amendment was carried by a large majority.

* * * *

The wish was perhaps father to the thought. How inconvenient would it be for the policy which Anglo-India cherishes if orthodoxy were to be a thing of the part in India.

* * * *

Can an engine be arrested? The popular supposition is that a person can be but not a locomotive. Perhaps it is unnecessary to arrest it. It cannot run away. Somebody must get into it and run away with it.

* * * *

But the thing has been done on the frontier between France and Belgium. French customs officers had to detach an engine from a train and hold it a prisoner on a siding.

* * * *

What else could they do? It was an engine which had developed cocaine-smuggling habits.

* * * *

"For a young man soon to be married, you don't seem to be particularly cheerful."

"I have decided to be fed up now; so I shan't be disappointed later on."

VALUE OF CULTURED BRAIN

—:o:—

MRS. KELKAR ON INDIAN SCIENCE OF SOCIOLOGY

The 30th annual gathering of the Bombay Marathi Granth-Sangrahalaya was held on Sunday, in the Hari Keshav Gokhale Hall of the Brahman Sabha, under the presidency of Mrs Girjabai Kelkar, of Dhulia, who is a celebrated Marathi speaker and writer. She was introduced to the audience by Mrs. Yashodabai M. Bhatt. She said that Mrs. Kelkar, in the midst of her literary activities, was always in the forefront of all public activities in Dhulia. Mr. Jivaji Krishna Parulekar narrated a few personal experiences of Mrs Kelkar's goodness of head and heart. Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor, also introduced the President. He made a stirring appeal to the enlightened Marathi-speaking ladies to help the institution with money, in order to make the scope of its usefulness further widened than it had hitherto been. He said the need of money was very great not only for adding to the structural accommodation of the institution's building, but for purchasing new books and replacing the old ones which had gone out of use on account of their tear and wear.

MRS. KELKAR'S SPEECH.

Mr. A. G. Puntambekar, having read the report, the President delivered an interesting address. She began with maintaining that Indian Science of Sociology was based on sound principles, though some amendments might be necessary now and again, in the light of the present exigencies, and those amendments, she added, should be so made as not to tamper with the origin. She also laid stress on the value of a cultured brain, for, she argued, such a brain ensured a cultured thought—a thought which need not be exhorted to foreign countries for being imported in a polished form, as was done in the case of the raw material of this country. She opined that a developed brain was a necessity, for it could guide the pen to work as a mightier weapon than the sword. In former times, she continued, the Indian Rulers used to set so much store by education and erudition that the erudite Rishis were exempted from the imposition of taxes, and were held in reserve as advisers and guides in moments of expediency.

Floral presentations to the President and a vote of thanks brought the proceedings to a close.

LATE PROF. S. A. DESAI

—:o:—

Under the auspices of Gaud Brahman Sabha, the anniversary of the late Prof. Shantaram Anant Desai will be celebrated to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the library hall of the K. D. B. Nivas, Girgaum, when Mr. V. V. Thakur of Indore will speak on the life of the late Prof. Desai.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.

MAY.

	Bombay, April 9.
Previous Closing Rate	20.50
To-day's Opening Rate	20.58
Difference	plus .08
To-day's Closing Rate	20.63
Difference	plus .13

LIVERPOOL.

	Bombay, April 9.
Previous Closing Rate	10.49
To-day's Opening Rate	10.56
Difference	plus .07
To-day's Closing Rate	10.72
Difference	plus .23
Broach Expectations	Rs. 354-8-0.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

	London, April 9.		
Silver Ready	25	14	0
Higher	0	1	0
Silver Forward	25	15	0
Higher	0	1	0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, April 9.
1st Settlement	58-12-0
2nd Settlement	58-13-0
3rd Settlement	58-15-0

RISE IN AMERICAN COTTON PRICES

—:o:—

HEAVY RAIN IN MISSISSIPPI

Bombay, April 9.

Advices from America state:—

The rise in American cotton prices recorded yesterday was due to heavy rain in the Mississippi Valley. The weather in the Western belt is cool while the rest of the entire belt is partly cloudy. The market was firm with an upward tendency in expectation of Bullish textile report.

RANCHI, April 8.

The house of Pandit Gulab Narain Tewari was searched yesterday and a manuscript copy of Hindi translation of Deshar Dak and papers concerning its publication, were seized, as the work has been proscribed by the Behar Government.—Free Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1929

THE "CHOTA" DANIEL.

A 'chota' Daniel has come to judgment opposite Bori Bunder. He has treated us to a most gratuitous abuse, apropos of our observations on the Assembly outrage. The choice idiom the "Evening News of India" has seen fit to use we shall not emulate in repeating. But the writer of the article might have waited a while before venting his spleen against our very modest and reasonable suggestion that Government should not lose their heads and rush into a panicky legislation or executive measures. If only he had waited to visualise the comments of the Moderate as well as the Nationalist Indian Press; if only the Bori Bunder Daniel had waited to ponder over the reported comments of the British Press, he would have discovered that we were, by no means, the only paper in this country or in Britain to advise moderation, and warn against the danger of rushing into panicky legislation.

But Anglo-Indian journals of the type of the "Evening News" are burdened with a myopic vision. Nationalist activities of all kinds are, in their eyes, to be tarred with the same brush with which they tar "murderers and assassins." The case against the bomb-throwers, our contemporary might have remembered more effectively than it seems to have done, has yet to run its legal course; We shall not dwell upon the rather intriguing circumstances attending the presence of the bomb-throwers in the Assembly and their highly dramatic self-surrender to the police. But we must draw the attention of the saner elements, even of the Anglo-Indian community, to the fact that by merely rushing into hysterics, they would be no more serving the cause of ordered progress than the misguided bomb-throwers have done as regards what 'they' seem to hold to be 'their' cause.

The cult of the bomb is the cult of despair. The sober-minded elements in every ordered society have always sought to root out the evil. Violence of this type is, as Pundit Malaviya aptly observed, an obstacle in the path of Nationalists. The malady is there but the question is as regards the remedies suggested. Even an Anglo-Indian journal might have realised, by this time at least, that repression alone has never and nowhere served to check effectively the spread of that feeling of discontent, for which there are such substantial grounds. As another of our evening contemporaries,—the "Indian Daily Mail",—has justly observed, in this very same connection, the surest mode of fighting this evil is to remove the causes that give rise to the exil. The country has many and substantial reasons to be acutely dissatisfied with the policy of the present Government in regard to any of the most vital questions, which concern not only the self-respect of the people of India,—as represented by the keeping out of Indians from the Statutory Commission,—but also the economic well-being of the land, such for example as the currency legislation and policy in the last few years. We have already advised, on more occasions than our contemporary perhaps has so far numbered in its entire existence, the more impatient of our countrymen that indulgence in violence, will never permanently and satisfactorily serve the problems of our national regeneration and reconstruction. We have, in this very instance, condemned whole-heartedly the heinousness as well as the stupidity and futility of the Assembly outrage. But that does not, in any way, obviate the equal necessity of warning the Government, and the reactionary elements that to-day seem to dominate the Supreme Council of our Central Government, of the utter impolicy of resorting to repressive legislation as the surest cure of such stray eruptions of a despairing exasperation. The "Daily Herald" of London gives the Government the same kind of warning that the Nationalist Press in India has given. It wants the Government of India "to keep level heads and set their faces against demands for coercion and repression." To insinuate, as the "Evenng News of India" does, that the Nationalist Press in India is not whole-hearted in its condemnation of the outrage is a trick as dastardly as the outrage itself. But such mischievous misrepresentation will deceive nobody.

REACTIONARY PROPOSALS

—:o:—

Some three weeks ago the "Hindusthan Times" contrived to publish a few of the recommendations of the Hartog Committee's confidential report shortly after it was submitted to the Simon Commission. The "Hindu" has now published a full summary of the Committee's recommendations and believes that the summary is that of the Committee itself. From the striking resemblance between the principal recommendations as reported in the two papers, we infer that both the reports are substantially authentic. The recommendations of the Committee, apart from their merits, raise the question whether the Committee has the right to make any recommendations at all and, if it has, what should be their scope? We have recently been told by Sir John Simon that the function of the Commission is to report facts and that it is some other body that will formulate the recommendations. If so, it is to a greater extent the duty of the Commission's subsidiary Committee to confine itself to facts. Besides, the Royal Warrant authorises the Commission to appoint subordinate Committees for securing "information" and not constitutional and other recommendations. Assuming, however, that the Hartog Committee has the right of making recommendations, it should have confined itself to the constitutional or administrative aspects of education in the country. But the Committee seems to have ventured far beyond its proper scope and to have regarded itself as a body of educational experts capable of making all kinds of recommendations on educational reform. The Committee itself admits that it has "taken a broad view of our reference", but justifies itself on the ground that "their suggestions may be of some assistance to those responsible for the great task that lies before them." The Committee has sugested little that is new and several of its new suggestions are inexpedient or reactionary.

That there is a growing demand for education and an appalling wastage in primary education, that secondary education is to a large extent unsuited to the real needs of a large majority of pupils, that all education is excessively dominated by examinations and that there is a wide disparity in education between classes and areas and the sexes are commonplaces known to most school-masters, who do not need to be reminded of them by a costly, superfluous Committee. But the Committee makes such capital of the disparity between the rich and advanced classes on the one hand and the poor and backward ones on the other as to convey a subtle suggestion that any extension of reforms may lead to an oligarchy rather than a democracy. If there is really any such fear, it can be dispelled by the grant of universal franchise. The Committee's suggestion that the Government of India should have some control over education in the provinces is thoroughly reactionary and will be positively mischievous if the Government of India should continue to remain non-responsible to the people.

We fully share the Committee's anxiety for better and more rapid educational progress among Muslims. Ondeed we wish all backward communities to make rapid strides and would unhesitatingly support Governments giving especial educational facilities to all backward communities. Their progress would be a gain not only to themselves but to the whole nation, as it will in various ways allay communal discontent. But the methods of helping the backward communities must be sensible and equitable. The Committee thinks that the inadequate progress of the Muslims in secondary and higher education is due to their "system of segregate schools which give an education inferior to that in the other schools and is outside the general system" and suggests that in order to attract Muslim boys from these schools to the public schools a certain number of seats should be reserved for Muslim students in those public schools in which it is not possible at present to admit all applicants. The Committee also suggests that provision should be made for religious instruction for Muslims in public schools. We fear that these suggestions are inexpedient and may lead to unexpected complications. A much better method of helping Muslims is that wherever Muslim boys find it hard to get admission to schools owing to limited accommodation, more schools should be started either by Government, or Muslim educational bodies or, better still, by non-communal private bodies. It is also possible, if Muslims are keen on modern education, to reform the thousands of segregate schools so as to bring them in a line with the general system, continuing at the same time their special feature of religious instruction. We have had enough of communal reservation in the Councils. Let the schools at least be spared. The way the Simon Commission's Auxiliary Committee has begun is not re-assuring.

THE KUOMINTANG.

ITS ORIGIN AND METHODS OF WORK.

—:o:—

Contributed.

The Chinese National Revolution may be said to have begun when Sun Yat Sen overthrew the Manchu dynasty in 1912 and established the Chinese Republic, of which he became the first President. He immediately encountered the opposition of the foreign Imperialist Powers, who resented the sudden disturbance of their lucrative and tranquil enjoyment of the advantages of a position of privilege, secured by a series of Treaties, which Republican China declared to be unequal and intended to denounce. The situation which Dr. Sun had created in China, though menacing to capitalist interests, was one with which the Imperialist Powers, thanks to long experience of China itself and also of other parts of the colonial world, knew how t odeal.

BANKS BUY YUAN SHIH-KAI.

The British and the Russians in particular excelled in the art of corruption. Sir John Jordan, the British Minister at Peking, furthered the ambitions of Yuan Shih-kai who desired to become Emperor of China, and it was arranged with a Quintuple Syndicate of Imperialist Banks (the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, the Banque de l'Indo Chine, the Russo-Asiatic Bank and the Yokohama Specie Bank) that the sum of £25,000,000 should be made available for Yuan Shih-kai under the name of the "Chinese Government Five Per Cent Reorganisation Gold Loan", in order that he might acquire the stability and influence necessary to supersede the Republican regime. It is interesting to note that the Government of the United States would have nothing to do with participation in this loan and expressed itself as follows:—"the conditions of the loan seem to us to touch very nearly the administrative independence of China itself, and this Administration does not feel that it ought, even by implicatoin to be a party to the conditions. The responsibility on its part which would be implied in requesting the bankers to undertake the loan might conceivably go the length in some unhappy contingency of forcible interference in the financial, and even the political affairs of that great Oriental State, just now awakening to a consciousness of its power and of its obligations to its people."

SUN CREATES KUOMINTANG.

For a time the Chinese Revolutionary movement was retarded. Yuan Shih-kai succeeded in driving Sun Yat-sen from Peking. He withdrew to Canton which has ever been the progressive metropolis of China, and there set up a quasi-independent government. His failure to establish a democratic Republican form of Government permanently at Peking, led him to examine the causes of his failure and to perceive that no movement to gain national freedom can be successful in China unless it be supported by the mass of the working-people and the peasants. His own experience showed that the support of the intellectual and professional classes by itself was insufficient to carry through revolution successfully. Doctor Sun therefore set about creating the "People's National Party", the Kuomintang.

THE THREE PRINCIPLES.

This was developed by him on the basis of the famous San Min doctrine, which may be summed up under the following three heads:—

1 National freedom from foreign domination, and freedom and equality for the different peoples composing the Chinese nation.

2 Political freedom for the Chinese people.

3 Economic freedom for the working-class.

Doctor Sun also created the Whampoa cadet school for the training of officers for the national army, for he had decided that it would be impossible to destroy feudalism in China unless a national army were available for the defence of democracy if necessary.

The Kuomintang Party gradually extended from the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi to cover the whole of China. It extended beyond the boundaries of China, and branches of the Kuomintang have been set up in practically every country of the world in which Chinese live.

NATION-WIDE PROPAGANDA.

The existence of the Kuomintang afforded the means of organising a nation-wide propaganda campaign. With the help of well-drawn pictorial posters, of slogans for repetition at mass-meetings, of theatrical representations, and, last but not least, of the numerous Chinese students who in recent years have been educated in Europe and America, the masses of the Chinese people of whom 87 per cent. can neither read nor write, were taught the importance of freeing themselves from foreign rule, after which they would be in the position to set up democratic Government in China in place of the oppressive militarism. Very successfully the workers and peasants were brought to understand that they must replace the existing unequal treaties with foreign powers by new treaties based upon complete equality and reciprocity, that the system of exterritorial jurisdiction must be abolished, as the Japanese had abolished it years before in Japan, that the foreign settlements and concessions must be done away with, that China must enjoy tariff autonomy and recover the right of administering her maritime customs.

KUOMINTANG AT WORK.

The opportunity came for the emancipation movement to be made vital after the shootings of workers and students at Shanghai in May 1925, which were followed by further shootings at Shameen in June, and later in September 1926 by the disgraceful bombardment of the open city of Wanhsien by the British gunboat "Cockchafer's" six-inch guns. In consequence of the Kuomintang organisation it was possible to bring about one of the most extensive trade boycotts against British goods and British firms that has ever been known, with the result that British exports to China have declined progressively by over 50 per cent. in the past three years. At the same time the workers and peasants were for the first time enrolled in Trade Unions, which had not previously been allowed in China. This step was followed by an immediate substantial improvement both in the wages and in the working conditions of the Chinese working-class which up till then had been so consistently and successfully xploited by foreign capital that China had been dubbed "the Paradise of Employers". The Chinese National Movement, of which the fundamentally revolutionary character at once became apparent, shook the position of privilege of the foreign communities in China to the bottom.

ENGLAND ALARMED.

The forces of reaction both in China and in England lost their heads, and, while a force of over seventy warships was concentrated in Chinese waters and a British army of 20,000 men went to China, including a brigade from India, British subjects living outside the points which could be covered by the warships guns were advised to quit. It was never clear why this panic-stricken and unnecessary step was taken because the Nationalist Government which had been moved from Canton to the Yangtse port of Hankow had made it abundantly clear that it was the intention of the Chinese National Movement to afford all possible protection to the lives and property of individual foreigners living peaceably in China. But the forces of reaction speedily recovered the composure which they had momentarily lost. Diplomatic relations were opened with the Nationalist Government at Hankow and an agreement was negotiated between a British diplomatic official and the Nationalist Foreign Minister for the peaceful surrender of the British concession at Hankow to nationalist China. Meanwhile however plans were successfully laid for splitting the nationalist movement. Chinese capitalists and especially the landlords in the Yangtse valley considered that their property was endangered by the growing strength of the Nationalist movement which derived its most important support from the oppressed classes.

EFFORTS TO DIVIDE CHINA.

In these circumstances it was not difficult to bring the Chinese Capitalists to ally themselves with the foreign capitalists against the Revolution, so that for the time being the progress of the National movement has been definitely checked. To accomplish this the following plan was adopted. The Bankers of Shanghai realised that the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Armies was jealous of the growing power and influence of the Trade Union leaders. The cry of "Down with the Communists" was raised. A new Nationalist Government was set up at Nanking quite independent of the Hankow Government and this new Government was financed by a loan from the Bankers of Shanghai amounting to 30,000,000 Mexican dollars on easy terms with the proviso that the Communists should be suppressed. The plan succeeded and with the help of the foreign police in the international settlement at Shanghai a clean-up was made of active Trade-Unionists and a reign of terror was inaugurated throughout Southern China, the victims of which are numbered in thousands.

EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN.

One very important feature of the Chinese National Revolutionary movement has been the complete emancipation of women and the granting to women of equal civil status with men. Women have been given appointments in all departments of the nationalist organisation.

Notes of the Day.

—:o:—

Mount Pilsudski Erupts.

Like a volcano in eruption Marshal Pilsudski let off a lot of lava. The Dictator of Poland is reported to have indulged in a tirade of abuse of the deputies of the Sejin. It may be considered unseemly and undignified for Presidents of Republics to indulge in invective against the representatives of the people, but Dictators evidently seem to take a peculiar line of their own in this matter. Signor Mussolini does it, General Primo de Rivera would do it but he allows himself no chance, there being as yet no deputies to harangue, the Spanish Dictator not having called into being the Constituent Assembly. Marshal Pilsudski called the deputies of the Polish Chamber all kinds of names but it is to be seen whether this vituperation will have any effect on political morality in Poland.

Opium Enquiry Committee.

The Government of Bombay recently appointed a Committee to inquire into the causes of the excessive consumption of opium in the City of Bombay and to suggest measures for checking it. The Committee is now holding its sittings and has drawn up a questionnaire for supply to individuals and public bodies desiring to give evidence before it, and those interested in the subject have been requested to apply for copies of the questionnaire to Mr. J. L. Dias, Superintendent of Excise and Secretary to the Opium Inquiry Committee. We trust that institutions like the Bombay Temperance League, the Presidency Association and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and individuals who have studied the subject will help the Committee to fight the opium curse. Local women's institutions also should interest themselves in the matter, if only because of the frightful practice of doping children with opium prevalent among Bombay mill workers. It seems probable that the Committee's report will share the fate of other Excise Committee's reports in the past. But the fight against liquor and drugs must be kept up. Apart from what Government may or may not do for prohibition the forthcoming Temperance Conference in Bombay and the proposed Anti-Drink Committee of the Congress should devise effective popular methods of bringing about prohibition.

Foiled Again.

A few social reactionaries in and out of the Corporation compelled that body to consider again its resolution to provide common water pots in Municipal schools without any caste discrimination, but for the second time failed in getting the resolution rescinded. As the resolution remains unaffected without any compromise, we shall not discuss again the merits of the question, but it is really anomalous that in the Bombay Corporation there should be even twenty members who would countenance any kind of caste discrimination in schools. It is even more anomalous that nationalists like Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai who, while desiring to remove untouchability should be party to such discrimination, on the ground that the "removal of untouchability does not mean inter-dining". Nor can we understand how a Congress representative like Mr. B. T. Desai could persuade himself to suggest the use of two separate sets of water pots. Possibly he too accepts Mr. Mohanlal Desai's contention that the removal of antouchability does not mean the use of common pots.

Loose Thinking.

We fear there is some loose thinking in the contention. The reasoning seems to be that all caste Hindus may safely use common pots in spite of their well-known restrictions on inter-dining among themselves, orthodoxy can shaved that and the much-made-of scruples of sanitation do not arise; but the moment the pots are used by "untouchable" children, they become polluted and unfit to be used by caste Hindus even after any amount of washing and scrubbing. We feel that such a contention is a cruel discrimination against "untouchables" and utterly inconsistent with the pledge to remove untouchability. The moment you deny an "untouchable" a right which you concede to all other Hindus and even to non-Hindus, you enforce untouchability.

A Thought For The Day.

"Before man can be free and equal and truly wise, he must cast aside the chains of habit and superstition; he must strip sensuality of its pomp and selfishness of its excuses, and contemplate actions and objects as they really are. He will discover the wisdom of universal love; he will feel the meanness and the injustice of sacrificing the reason and the liberty of his fellow-men to the indulgence of his physical appetites".

IN THE WAKE OF DELHI OUTRAGE.

Reuter Unearths Moscow "Plot" in India.

FLEET STREET SCRIBES PUT ON WAR PAINT

Advocate Strong Man's Rule to Substitute Democratic Govt.

"HERALD" KEEPS COOL HEAD

Warns Authorities Against Being Panicky

LONDON, April 9.

The morning papers have all come out with scare comments on the Delhi bomb outrage. All attribute the outrage with the solitary exception of the "Daily Herald" to the teachings of Moscow and all except the "Herald" and the "Daily News" are agreed on the "right" method of dealing with the outrage. The British Imperialist organs in commenting on the present episode express inward thanks that the enemy has delivered Indian nationalism into their hands.

NO NEED OF BEING PANICKY.

The "Daily Herald" in the course of an editorial fears the Delhi outrages will form convenient texts whereifrom to preach the gospel of coercion. On that theme will be preached countless sermons in coming days. The paper, however, warns the Government not to be stampeded into panicky policy of coercion. Such action would, in the paper's view, jeopardise every hope of the solution of the Indian problem. The paper concludes by appealing to the Indian and British Governments to keep their heads cool and level.

The "Daily News" points out the "moral murder is a greater foe of the ordinary citizen than the British Government." Certain point is soon reached when people would feel persuaded in accepting any Government in order to escape from perils striking at the root of all ordered life. The paper expresses the hope that it is improbable that responsible opinion in Great Britain will make the mistake of judging Indian capacity by these unbalanced fanatics. The least of all will Sir John Simon and his other colleagues fall into that error.

The "Daily News" concludes by expressing its hope "Neither boycott nor bombs will prevent the production of a constitution which would fulfil the aspirations of responsible Indians."

"MOSCOW MASTER CRIMINALS."

The "Daily Mail" puts on its best war paint while it traces the mischief of the whole situation to Moscow and its master criminals.

After quoting from recent exhortations in "Pravda" towards the revolution in India and the need of world proletariate to support Indian revolution the "Daily Mail" exhorts British Imperialism energetically to repress these conspiracies.

The "Daily Telegraph", Lord Burnham's paper, enters into lengthy examination of the connection between anarchists and Indian Nationalists and observes: "Though the activities of the terrorists are not directly to be traced to or placed at the door of Indian Nationalists still the Congress leaders had placed themselves in equivocal position by constituting themselves the champions of Communists. This is in reference to recent Congress opposition to anti-Communist legislation. Nor is the "Telegraph" unprepared with other hypothetical and suggestive innuendoes. Adds the paper: "Besides considerable moral responsibility rests on the Indian politicians for terrorism now stalking across the country because for years Indian politicians had been inflaming the masses by persistent campaign of vilification of the British rule."

"EVIL COMMUNICATIONS."

The "Times" agrees with the "Daily Mail" in tracing the hand of Moscow and hopes the first effect of the outrage would be greater support to the Government in the matter of its anti-Communist bill. The paper concludes: "To the onlookers at distance the Delhi outrage might appear as but an incident in Asiatic governance. To the Indian politicians it must serve as a startling commentary on the danger of evil communications with evil forces."

"FIRM GOVERNMENT."

The "Morning Post" return to its ancient theme of what India really wants. The paper hopes bombs would be louder than its own past incessant croakings and make Sir John Simon and the British Government and public understand that political concessions and policy of surrender which they have betoken are vain. What is needed for the peace of India, happiness of her people, and the safety of British Empire is return to principles of firm and resolute Government.

It is noteworthy special correspondents of the newspapers vie with one another in pouring out gathered venom against India under cover of elucidating the Delhi outrace. The "Times" Delhi correspondent makes an insinuating statement, "President Patel's ruling which ought to have been given on the date of the outrage would be far different on Thursday till which the Assembly stands adjourned from what it would have been if made to-day.

One who calls himself the Labour correspondent of the "Morning Post" descends to deliberate misrepresentation when he states, "The Hindusthan Socialist Republican Army" which is stated to be the organisation mentioned in "Red" pamphlets thrown down on the floor of the Assembly is presumably Dr. Hardiker's well-known Hindusthani Seva Dal Congress Volunteers organised on military basis and affiliated to anti-Imperialist League.—Free Press Beam Service.

PUNJAB'S EX-SATRAP SEES RED IN DELHI OUTRAGE

LONDON, April. 9.

Sir Micheal O'Dwyer, the incessant apostle of policy of the Strong Man's Rule for India in the "Evening News" says. "Indians are beginning to think that we are no longer capable of governing." According to Sir Michael whole issue is one of "Goven or Go" He says the growth of the menace that culminated in the recent outrage can be traced since the discovery of Communist conspiracy in 1919. The Delhi outrage is the direct result of misguided policy of bestowing representative institutions carried away by our sentimental desire to endow India with blessings of British representative institutions.—Free Press Beam Service.

REUTER UNEARTHS "RED" PLOT IN INDIA.

LONDON, April 9.

The English text of the manifesto of the Communist International "for the liberation of India from the yoke of Imperialism" reached London yesterday.

"HANGMAN OF INDIA."

British Imperialism is described in the manifesto as a "plunderer and hangman of India" and Swarajists and other bourgeois parties as the "traitors to the Indian national revolution." The Legislative Assembly is called the "Diet of a handful of corrupted plutocrats" and the Simon Commission, a "gang of spies roaming about India."

"GOVERNMENT RUNNING AMOCK."

A fantastic picture is sketched of the soul of India rising in flames from under the feet of British Imperialism. The manifesto proceeds in the strain of more violent invective and talks of the Government "running amock in a bloody frenzy when the struggle for independence is beginning to be led by the proletariat."—Reuter.

ENGLAND MUST GRANT DOMINION STATUS

MRS. BESANT ON DELHI OUTRAGE

MADRAS, April. 9.

"I look on it as one of those foolish criminal attempts which can only discredit those who are working for reform in legitimate ways" said Dr. Besant in a press interview regarding the Delhi Bomb outrage. She concluded by saying. "A mad act like the throwing of Bombs is a symptom that attempts are being made to provoke conflict between Asia and Europe and all people who consider peace necessary to progress should definitely and open by express their con-

Continued on page 8.

PLOT TO BLOW-UP GOVT.

Conspiracy in Phillipines

ATTEMPTS TO INFLUENCE JAPANESE NAVY TO AID REBELS

MANILLA, April 8.

Revolutionary conspiracy in Phillipinos has been unearthed by the Police here.

Four places were raided leading to the arrest of 24 persons, seizure of arms, ammunition and revolutionary literature, effected by the Phillippines Constabulary. Correspondence seized in these raids revealed deep laid plans to overthrow Government by among other means buying Japanese arms and attempting to influence Japanese Navy to aid in the plot.

Money for carrying out these plans was collected by freely selling commissions in proposed "Rebel" army paragraph.

ENGLAND-INDIA SERVICE

HANDLEY-PAGE SECURE CONTRACT FOR NEW AIRCRAFT

LONDON, April 8.

The Chairman of Messrs. Handleypage, Limited, has announced at the annual meeting of the company that they have secured a contract for the supply of the new aircraft required for the Imperial Airways England-India service. The new fleet will be entirely of a new design. Each aircraft will be capable of carrying forty passengers and crew It will be fitted with four engines capable of developing a total of 2,600 horsepower and slotted wings. 150 acres of land have been secured near Radlett for an aerodrome where buildings will be erected for assembling and testing. The new aircraft will bring civil aviation nearer the day when it will be able to dispense with heavy Government subsidy.—Reuter's Special.

ACCOMODATION FOR 40 PASSENGERS

LONDON, April 8.

The Handley Page liners on England-India air service will accomodate forty passengers in two big saloons sitting four abreast, as also the pilot, mechanic and steward. The cabin will be about the size of a Pullman coach and will be fitted with lavatories and buffet.—Reuter's Special.

BIG COCAINE SEIZURE

Important Part of Wireless Telegraphy

SEVEN PERSONS ARRESTED IN THE HOOGHLY

CALCUTTA, April 9.

Wireless telegraphy played an important part in a big cocaine seizure on the river Hooghly on Sunday when the Port Commissioner's launch "Sir Frederiek Dumayne" made a six-mile dash in response to a wireless message from an incoming vessel from the Far East. As a result of the operation seven men are under arrest and one and a half maunds of cocaine valued at about two lakhs of rupees has been seized from a small river boat. The supposed leader of the gang, however, sprang over-board and made good his escape.—A. P.

FUTURE OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

MR. YUSUF ALI'S PLEA FOR RECIPROCAL MOVEMENT

LONDON, April 8.

Dresden.—Addressing a Conference on the future of Indian Universities Mr. Yusuf Ali said he understood that the Indian students studying abroad had played a creditable part in helping their European fellow-students during the great post-war crisis, and he hoped that now that Europe was becoming more normal there might be a reciprocal movement to assist the Indian student in his chronic battle against poverty and adverse economic conditions. He pleaded for a carefully elaborated scheme to remedy the conditions which prevented a free interchange of teachers and students between India, and Europe and America.—Reuter.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE AT PESHAWAR

HINDU TRADER KILLED FOR REFUSING TO HAND OVER CASH

PESHAWAR, April 8.

Information received here shows that a party of dacoits raided the house of a Hindu trader named Pairaratam at the village Kalunwala in Isakhel tashil last week. The dacoits demanded all cash and jewellery. Pairaratam refused to comply with their demand and was in consequence killed on the spot. The raiders then cut off the ears of the wife of Pairaratam's brother and decamped.—Free Press.

VICEROY CONFERS WITH PRESIDENT PATEL

MOVE FOR GETTING A CALMER ATMOSPHERE

NEW DELHI, April 9.

The Viceroy's Executive Council held a meeting to-day to review the situation in the Assembly. Thereafter the Viceroy sent for Mr. Patel and discussed with him the position.

It is not unlikely that the Assembly will be dourned or proprogued. This course, if adopted, may meet with all points of view and enable the Government and the President of the Assembly to approach the Public Safety Bill in a calmer atmosphere and come to a decision early in the Simla session.—A. P.

BUSINESS BEFORE ASSEMBLY ON THURSDAY

NEW DELHI, April 9.

The Secretary of the Legislative Assembly in a circular letter to the members of the Assembly puts down the list of business in the Assembly on Thursday morning, as follows:

Further consideration of the Bill to check dissemination in British India from other countries of certain forms of propaganda as reported by the Select Committee. It is to be moved by Sir. B.L. Mitter. after amendments are considered Sir B.L. Mitter is to move that the Bill as amended be passed.—Free Press.

PRESIDENT PATEL TO CONDEMN BOMB OUTRAGE

DELHI, April 9.

When the Assembly meets on Thursday, the President, Mr. Patel, is likely to move a resolution condemning the bomb outrage, sympathising with those who were injured and expressing gratification at the providential escape of others.—A. P.

MR. PATEL TO RULE SAFETY BILL OUT OF ORDER?

CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS AHEAD

NEW DELHI, April 9.

The political Correspodent of the "Hindustan Times" writes:—

President Patel was prevented from giving his ruling to-day by the explosion of bombs; but it is understood that negotiations fell through. Mr. Patel it is understood, will rule the Public Safety Bill out of order and will give adequate reasons for his decision. He has prepared a long statement in support of his ruling.

It is also understood that the Government on their part if they are allowed opportunity will also make a statement which may lead to constitutional crisis. The question of a possible vote of censure is being also taken in lobby circles but it is yet too early to say if things will go so far.—Free Press.

"LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY IS DOOMED."

She Lives Because England Rules India.

MR. J. A. WADIA INTERVIEWED

"Indian Mills Can Supply 80 p. c. of Country's Demand in 8 Years"

Following is the account of an exclusive interview that a representative of "The Chronicle" had with Mr. Jamshedji Ardeshir Wadia the well-known authority on economics and finance with regard to Indian textile industry:—

Q.—24 mills were shut down in Manchester recently. What do you think of it?

Ans.—I am not in a position to say anything, but it should be remembered that owing to high exchange in late years, there have been heavy imports of foreign goods.

I give you figures for the last four years ending 31st March 1928 and I have taken them from "The Review of the Trade of India", 1927-28.

1924-25	1800 million yards
1925-26	1539 million yards
1926-27	1766 million yards
1927-28	1935 million yards

The reason given for this large consumption of foreign goods by the Official Reviewer is the increase in the purchasing power of the people. Evidently the increase in the purchasing power of the people is conferred to foreign goods only. It is said that last year the output of Indian cloth was 4 per cent. higher, for which evidently there were no buyers. The Reviewer says that "it should, however, be mentioned that there was a large increase in mill stocks at the end of the year as compared with the stocks at the end of 1925-26 and 1926-27. Stocks with mills on 1st April 1928 were 401 million yards as against 244 million yards on the corresponding date in 1927 and 200 million yards on 1st April 1926."

In short, our stocks went up from 200 to 401 million yards.

Last time that you saw me I quoted the opinion of 2 English Members of the Fowler Committee of 1898 that high exchange would favour foreign goods and penalise local industries, agriculture or manufacture.

The effect of high exchange is to be seen in the exports and imports into India in recent years. Excluding treasure, we imported in 1924-25 goods worth 137 crores; we exported goods worth 250 crores. In 1927-28 we imported goods worth 181 crores while our exports remained practically the same, viz., 248 crores. Our Government in raising the ratio favoured foreign goods which are the result of the capital and labour of foreign countries whilst penalising our own. No country in the world since the war ever raised its ratio except India, helpless as she is. And no country in the world was under foreign dominion like India.

France had an exchange of 25 frs. to the pound before the war. She has recently fixed it at 124 to £1.

Mr. J. R. Chaill, Commercial Councillor to the British Embassy in Paris, tells the story of the recent developments in France with a low exchange which reads like a great romance of industry. After describing various industries which are all in a flourishing condition with practically no such thing as unemployment, the figure for which is given at 800 against over 13 lacs as given in Great Britain, he concludes as follows:—"But there is no need to labour the point. France's commercial policy is anything but haphazard, and evidently the place to meet French competition now is the neutral market. There, however, the French start with two important advantages, viz., a consistent policy of commercial treaties and a labour equipment working at a price with which for various reasons British labour has, so far, been unable to compete. One might conclude that the real devastated area was the whole field of British trade and that we and not France and Belgium were the worst victims of the War." The Bank of England rate is 5-1/2 per cent., our rate is 8 per cent., the Bank of France is 3-1/2 per cent.

IN THE INTEREST OF LANCASHIRE

I have always found the English Government and the Indian Government hostile towards the cotton industry. You will find that in 1913 a tariff question was discussed on the motion of Sir G. Chitnavis, and in reply, the Finance Minister said that India was still importing largely from Lancashire, but when China and Japan with cheap labour and tariffs commenced to produce cotton goods and export them to India, then would be the time to consider tariffs. In other words, if Lancashire interests are injured, then they should be protected. He did not think it his duty to consider our interests. Recently in the Legislative Assembly when Indian members insisted upon removing the excise duty, the Finance Minister objected on the ground of want of funds. He, however, promised hat the same would be removed at the first opportunity when Finance permitted. Sir Charles Innes also protested more vehemently than the Finance Member on the ground of want of funds. The Indian members were, however firm, and insisted upon removing the duty. Then, Sir Charles Innes said that if the duties were removed he would have to ask the Tariff Board to lower the import duty for the benefit of the consumer. A minute ago he had no funds for removing the excise duty; and now he was ready to sustain a further loss of revenue by lowering import duties. The present Finance Minister recently said that the Bombay mill trouble is due to our having dissipated our resources in big dividends during the boom period. So far as I know there is not much truth in it. I am a director of two companies whose Balance Sheets I have just signed. The aggregate capital of these two companies is 16 lacs; their reserve funds are about 67 lacs. The account shows no profit for the last year, and there are several companies like that with big reserves but no profit. I was a witness before the Cotton Committee, and I recommended doubling the import duties which would have saved us immediately. We would have had no labour trouble and no riots. The Government Committee recommended an increase in import duty by 4 p.c. and even that was not done.

In the "Times of India," March 11th, 1919, Sir William Meyer, one of our Finance Ministers made a statement to a local journal in Phillipines. One phase of the question which Sir William touched upon was the clamour on the part of the Indians for some sort of a protective tariff in order to allow them an opportunity to develop indigenous industries along manufacturing lines. This proposition does not srike a responsive chord in England, specially amongst the merchants since the British commercial policy has been based traditionally on Free Trade lines, and such manufacturers in England do not care to see development in India along manufacturing lines; and hence all our trouble.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

Q.—Would you advise a boycott of British goods only?

Ans.—I do not advise boycott of any goods. The Government of India should be given a chance of setting our industry and labour right by increasing import duties; failing that we should endeavour by propaganda to inculcate upon the people the advantages of buying home-made goods.

TRADE DISPUTES BILL.

Q.—How do you think, the Trade Disputes Bill will assist the Indian Industries?

Ans.—My idea is that labour is being

(Continued on Page 9.)

LAHORE C. I. D. TO INVESTIGATE BOMB OUTRAGE

Accused Refuse to Make Any Statement

NEW DELHI, April 9.

The police are vigorously investigating the bome outrage and they have taken 14 days remand. Both the accused decline to make a statement beyond referring police to the red pamphlet which they say explains the motive for their action.

It now transpires that the accused Bhagat Singh, a nephew of the revolutionary Ajit Singh, was wanted by the Punjab police in connection with Mr. Saunders murder and he was absconding.

No information is available as to were the two accused persons stayed in Delhi.

The Punjab Police have arrived here to see whether Bhagat Singh answers the description of the tall man who fired at Saunders. Bhagat Singh's pistol has the same bore as the pistol used in the Lahore outrage. The pamphlet is also printed with similar heading and same type and has identical reference to Lajpatrai's murder as the motive for the the crime.—A. P.

BHAGAT SINGH'S ANTECEDENTS

LAHORE, April 8.

Enquiries, made locally about Bhagat Singh who is reported to have been arrested in Delhi in connection with the Assembly bomb outrage to-day, elicit the fact that Bhagat is the son of Sardar Kishen Singh, a Congressman and a nephew of Sardar Ali Singh, a well-known revolutionary and an exile from India. Bhagat Singh was missing from Lahore from July 1928 and had no connection with his family here. Bhagat Singh was arrested in connection with the Dusserah Bomb outrage remanded to custody without trial for 28 days and let off. He was again arrested in Kakori case in Lahore and subsequently let off before the actual Kakori trial began as nothing was found against him.—Free Press.

LAHORE C. I. D. OFFICIAL SUMMONED TO DELHI

LAHORE, April 8.

It is understood that the Deputy Superintendent of Police Criminal Intelligence Department, Lahore, and a few others have gone to Delhi in connection with the investigation of the Assembly bomb incident.—Free Press.

FURTHER INQUIRIES IN BOMB OUTRAGE

ARRESTED MEN REFUSE TO MAKE STATEMENTS

NEW DELHI, April 9.

Further enquiries regarding yesterday's bomb outrage in the Assembly show that one of the two men arrested had one automatic pistol of Belgian Browning make while the other had none. It is reported that in addition to one loaded magazine inside the pistol, the armed men had another fully-loaded magazine in his pocket the total number of cartridges being sixteen. It appears that after the firing of two shots the pistol jammed and did not work. Thereupon the accused is said to have thrown it on his seat. Fourteen cartridges were recovered from his person. It is understood that although senior police officers were closetted with the accused for several hours last night no further clue either to the organisation they claimed to belong to or the place they had been putting up at in Delhi was discovered. It is also reported that no incriminating document was discovered on the person of either of the accused. They have been keeping silent so far and telling the police that they would make a statement only before the Court.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER STRONGLY GUARDED.

The Legislative Assembly Chamber is strongly guarded by the police and examination and investigation are proceeding. Two C. I. D. officers, Mr. Frazer and Mr. Sant Singh, have arrived from Lahore to help in the investigation. Examination with magnifying glass and other means shows that the stone pillar in the Officers' Box was hit by a bullet. It appears that the second bomb was more dangerous than the first for after ripping open the last corner bench it exploded wrecking the next front bench. Repair work has already started in the House and it is expected that everything will have a normal appearance before the Assembly meets on Thursday.—A. P.

VICEROY SEES SIR B. DALAL

NEW DELHI, April. 9.

Sir Bomanji Dalal who was injured by the bombs thdown in the Assembly on Monday is making satisfactory progress. He has undergone thorough. X—Ray examination and the Surgeon-in-charge expresses the opinion that Sir Bomanji will be able to leave the hospital within ten days.

His Excellency the Viceroy personally called on Sir Bomanji at the Hospital and was pleased to find that Sir Bomanji is making satisfactory progress. Sir Bomanji has been greatly touched by the numerous messages of sympathy which he has received and he wishes to assure his friends that there is absolutely no cause for anxiety.—A. P.

BOMBS THAT WERE MORE POWERFUL THAN CRACKERS

SOME MIRACULOUS ESCAPES

NEW DELHI April 8.

Further enquiries regarding the nature of bombs thrown in the floor of the Assembly show that they were more powerful than crackers They contained chips of iron which when the bombs burst, flew in all directions. One piece struck Mrs. S. C. Gupta wife of Mr. S. C. Gupta, Secretary Legislative Assembly, in the ladies' gallery. But fortunately she was not much hurt. Another piece flew to the opposite side and struck Mr. Siddeshwar Prasad Sinha sitting in the Congress benches. Pieces lie embedded in the Assembly Hall which will be extracted by two people to-morrow. Then the pieces will be sent to the Explosive Expert of the Government to examine the nature of the bombs. One of the pieces of iron pierced the seat of Mr. Gaznafarali Khan (nominated official). When the first explosion occurred he left his seat to see if his niece who was in the ladies' gallery was safe. Two seconds later, the second bomb burst in the seat he was occupying, and the member miraculously escaped unhurt.

Soon after the incident the doors of the Assembly were closed and locked and the members and visitors were kept locked up for a long time.

Among the person wounded, the injury of Sir Bomanji Dalal was rather serious. He was hurt in his thigh and the wound is three inches long, and half an inch wide and one inch deep. Sir George Schuter had his coat and shirt sleeves torn and has a jagged wound on his arm.—Free Press.

COUNCIL OF STATE HOLDS SHORT SITTING

SPECIAL POLICE PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

NEW DELHI, April 9.

The Council of State had a very short sitting to-day. The only business before the House was to place the Trades Dispute Bill as passed by the Assembly on the table. Special police precautions were taken.—Free Press.

TRADE DISPUTES BILL

ELDERS TO CONSIDER ON THURSDAY

NEW DELHI, April 9.

There was a strong police guard all round the galleries and lobbies while a large posse of policemen was stationed near the entrance to the Council Chamber this morning when the Council of State re-assembled. There was only one solitary visitor in the gallery. No restrictions had been imposed on the issue of visitors' tickets but strictest scrutiny was being exercised upon all entrants into the Chamber.

Mr. S. Lal (Official) was sworn in in connection with the Trade Disputes Bill.

Sir B. N. Mitra was absent.

The Secretary laid on the table the Trade Disputes Bill as passed by the Assembly.

Mr. S. Lal moved that three days' notice be waived in respect of this Bill and suggested its consideration be taken up on an earlier date. There was no opposition from any quarter to this proposal.

The President accordingly fixed Thursday for discussion.

The proceedings lasted only four minutes.

A number of members were discussing the situation that has arizen as a result of yesterday's bomb outrage and what is regarded as the almost definite ruling by President Patel against the progress of the Public Safety Bill, to be given on Thursday in the Assembly.—A. P.

CALCUTTA EDITOR ARRESTED FOR SEDITION

"LAL PALTAN" OFFICE SEARCHED

CALCUTTA, April 9.

The Calcutta C.I.D. arrested to-day Mr. Bimalchandra Ganguli, the editor of "Lal Paltan" a vernacular weekly of the East Indian Railway Labour Union under section 124 A. I. P. C. in connection with an article "Shame on the Government" that was published in the issue of December 16 last.

The Police searched the office and seized some copies.

Mr. Bimalchandra Ganguli was admitted to a bail of Rs. 100—A. P.

MAHARANEE OF COOCH BEHAR'S JEWELLERY THEFT CASE

ALL ACCUSED SENTENCED TO VARIOUS TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT

NEW DELHI, April 9.

Heavy punishments have been awarded in the Maharanee of Cooch Behar's jewellery theft case by Mr. Isar, City Magistrate. All the six accused have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Pokha, a member of a criminal tribe, has been sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment while Karam Singh and Bhudev, also of a criminal tribe, to five years each, and the remaining accused to two years. Goldsmith of Aligarh named Dwarka Prasad and Kalicharan and a goldsmith of Delhi named Ramkishan have been each sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment and five hundred rupees fine or six months further imprisonment. The Magistrate paid a tribute to the manner in which the police recovered valuable property which is estimated as worth six lakhs.—A. P.

APPEAL FOR SOVEREIGN RIGHTS

SHIAH CONFERENCE COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS

LUCKNOW, April. 8.

The Secretary, Shia Conference, wires:

The Central Standing Committee of the All India Shiah Conference presided over by Nawab Sujjad Ali Khan, M.L.C., Taluqdar, met yesterday and accepted the invitation to hold the next conference at Allahabad during the Dasarah holidays. The committee passed resolutions calling upon the Frontier Provincial Shiah Conference to make enquiries and report upon the situation in Tirah and protested against the imposition of an inequitable, unconstitutional and unsympathetic council enjoying sovereign rights on Khairpur State in Sind in abrogation of existing treaties, requesting the Government of India so to amend the constitution as to conform it to the treaties by restoring sovereign rights to the Ruler and making the council responsible to him and its personnel subject to the Ruler's approval and also to place the State in direct relation with themselves. It was also resolved to request the Provincial Muslim Waqf Committee to coopt a representative of the Shaih Conference as a member.—A. P.

MEETING OF B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY TRAFFICMEN

A meeting of the lower-grade staff of the Traffic Department was held on Sunday at Grant Road, near Menials' chawl to consider the representation to be sent to the District Traffic Superintendent. About 400 representatives of different departments attended the meeting. Mr. Devi Dayal one amongst them occupied the chair. He explained to them the representotion to be submitted. He then appealed to them to unite to get their grievances redressed.

Pratapsingh one of the members of the audience, also addressed the meeting. He pointed out that porters got only Rs. 17 to Rs. 20 per month, while even an ordinary sweeper in the municipal service got Rs. 24 per month. He also compared their duty hours and showed to them that the Railway menials had to work hard with less pay. He, therefore advised them all to join hands to represent their grievances. Mr. Lalbihari made an earnest appeal, and said that unless they joined the B.B. & C.I. Railway Employees' Union, they would not be able to achieve their goal.

STOP PRESS.

TWO FIRES IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, Aprril 9.

Two fires broke out last night, both in the eastern part of the town, one near the Royal Lakes and the other in a godown near the wharf. The former was a serious one, resulting in the complete destruction of five residential buildings, all of them two-storyed. The cause of the outbreak is not yet known. Three houses were covered by insurance. One of the sufferers by the fire is Mr. K. D. Motala, Editor of the Rangoon "Daily News". Thi morning, Mr. Motala on visiting the scene of the fire, noticed one of his trunks open, with axe marks on the lid. He reported this to the Police who searched the firemen on the spot and it is alleged, found a bunch off keys and some currency notes on the person of one of them. Two firemen have been placed under arrest.—A. P.

ARRESTED FOR RAJPAL MURDER.

LAHORE, Aprril 9.

The Police arrested and took into custody to-day one Fattir in connection with the murder of Rajpal. Fattir, it is alleged, is a resident of the locality where Rajpal was residing.—A. P.

DRINK EVIL IN U. P. ON INCREASE

BILL TO PROMOTE ABSTINENCE TO BE INTRODUCED IN COUNCIL

LUCKNOW, April 9.

Thakur Manjeet Singh Rathore (Dehradun) had given notice of a bill to amend the United Provinces Excise Act of 1910. The text of the Bill is very short and comprehensive and is so put as to bring it in line with the present day thought with regard to the drink and other evils.

Dealing with the objects and reasons concerning the proposed Bill Thakur Sahib says that it is intended for the promotion of abstinence in a manner which does no violence to the views of those who are not prepared to go to the full extent with us in the matter while opinion has been crystallised in the country in favour of prohibition. According to his opinion the drink evil in these provinces is positively on increase. To combat this mischievious tendency he has provided suitable safeguards. He had further provided for the constitution of a United Provinces Excise Board which is likely to prove very useful.—Free Press.

RAJA GOVINDLALJI PETTI AT AHMEDABAD

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 8.

Raja Govindlalji Petti, president-elect of the 11th session of the All India Marwari Agarwal Mahasabha, accompanied by a large number of delegates, arrived here from Bombay, this morning "en route" Ajmer. He was enthusiastically received at the station by a large number of Agarwals and Marwari friends here, where he broke journey for a few hours. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who is also proceeding there to attend the session, joined him here. He left with the party this evening. A hearty send-off was given. He reaches Ajmer Sunday morning with the party.—A. P.

MORE WATER SUPPLY FOR CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, April 8.

Mr. B. K. Basu, Mayor, performed the opening ceremony of turning on an additional supply of 18 million gallons of filtered water daily at Talla pumping station this evening. He said that although the additional supply should go some way to mitigate the inconvenience, he doubted if the necessity for more water would cease or it would enable the Calcutta Corporation to reduce the enormous expenditure they were incurring by supplying water by means of lorries in suburbs. He would not be surprised if it was found inadequate.—Free Press.

SEND-OFF TO RETIRING POST MASTER

CAPT. BUCKNER LOADED WITH GARLANDS

An interesting function took place, at Hirabag, on Saturday last in connection with the Post Office Sorting Department. The proceedings began with the religious ceremony of Shri Satyanarayan Pooja, followed, first, by the enacting of a few pathetic scenes from the Marathi drama called "Chandra-Grahan," and, later by the enthusiastic manifestation of the sentiment of gratitude, in a practical manner, to Capt. J. S. Buckner the Retiring Presidency Postmaster, for his unfailing courtesy shown to all.

Capt. Buckner and his successor in office, Mr. H. M. Richardson, were received on arrival. The guests heartily enjoyed a couple of scenes of the performance. When they rose to leave, the whole assembly loaded them with floral tributes of gratitude. After their departure, the rest of the performance was gone through till past 1 a.m. when "prasad", coffee, 'attargulab' and 'pan-supari' were served, and the party broke up.

IN WAKE OF DELHI OUTRAGE

Continued from page 7.

demnation of such crimes." Incidentally she expressed the opinion that the granting of Dominion Status to India was vitally necessary if England and India were to remain in alliance as she hoped they would.—A. P.

SIR C. P. R. IYER INTERVIEWED

MADRAS, April 9.

"The news of Delhi outrage is calculated profoundly to shock as well as startle all those who have at heart the cause of constitutional progress and orderly development", said Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, interviewed by the Associated Press regarding the bomb incident in the Assembly, news of which created a great stir in Madras yesterday afternoon. He added that there was no doubt during the past few years there had been symptoms of reckless disregard for life and concerted attempts at what was called direct action. While not anxious to dogmatise on these points one could not help feeling the influence of Communist doctrines and Bolshevik theories of life were responsible for these manifestations wholly foreign to the spirit of Indian civilisation and genius. The occasion as well as the details of the outrage were particularly lamentable and sympathies of every right-minded person would go out to those who suffered at the hands of the dastardly perpetrators. Nevertheless, it would not be out of place to hope and trust that these these events would not deflect a high-minded administrator like Lord Irwin from the path on which it was believed he had set himself and that no panicky measures would be contemplated in spite of provocation.

OUTRAGE ON PARLIAMENTARY LIFE.

Mr. G. W. Chambers, Chairman of Madras Branch of European Association deplored the outrage on Parliamentary life in the country. It seemed to him that the freedom of speech in the Assembly led to license and recklessness amongst certain misguided people and he could only hope that no further ill-effects would follow.—A. P.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS

"REACTIONARIES' HANDS STRENGTHENED"

CALCUTTA, April 9.

Writing under the caption "Bomb Argument" the "Statesman" says that this is a crime of the type which by no stretch of language can be called political. It should excite the indignation of every man of every party, for the intention is simply indiscriminate murder. The whole thing is as cowardly as it is wanton. For the moment it is of importance that people should keep their tempers calm. A natural man thinks first in such circumstances of punishment and reprisals; but the essential is that the spirit of revenge shall not be allowed the upper hand. The law is strong enough to punish, and it must be allowed to take its course. There is no occasion for any panic, and it may prove that the Government is faced by a new and formidable conspiracy, relying on violent measures. If so it can be met and crushed.

"The Englishman" writes that bombs may convince where argument failed to carry conviction. On the other hand it is quite likely that the violence may make the President of the Legislative Assembly still more stubborn and obstinate. The paper adds, it is time we venture to suggest that a truce be made with politics and that a more robust spirit should animate the Government.

REACTIONARIES' HANDS STRENGTHENED.

The "Forward" writes it may safely be asserted that person or persons responsible for the crime have done the greatest service to sworn enemies of Indian aspirations and have strengthened the hands of reactionaries who are out for Resolute Government and delight in nothing so much as in pursuing a policy of ruthless repression.

The "Amrit Bazar Patrika" writes that public opinion will strongly condemn the outrage. Two persons are said to have been arrested in this connection with pistols and resolvers. We trust there will be an impartial investigation and the whole truth will come out in connection with this unfortunate incident.

The "Bengalee" writes, "we would fervently appeal to the Government of India not to let their judgment run away with feelings of the moment, and while doing everything possible to maintain law and order, not to do anything that might savour of repression or reprisals.—Free Press.

ROSE-PETALS SHOWERED FROM BALCONIES

Leaders Condemn Rajpal's Murder

LAHORE, April 9.

The funeral procession of the late Mahashaya Rajpal, author of Rangila Rasul passed off peacefully. A large number of Hindus participated in the procession.—A. P.

ROSE-PETALS SHOWERED FROM BALCONIES

ALL CASTES AND CREEDS PAY LAST RESPECTS

LAHRE, April 9.

Mahashya Rajpal's funeral cortege provided an imposing spectacle of ladies and bareheaded men in their thousands singing hymns and songs describing the irreparable loss suffered by the Arya Samaj and Hindu community. The bier was profusely laden with flowers. Rajpal's face was kept uncovered to enable its being seen by thousands of his friends and admirers. As the procession entered the Anarkali, one of the busiest thoroughfares and business places, merchants and shopkeepers of all classes and communities had closed their shops as a mark of respect to the deceased and as an indication that they had no sympathy with the dastardly deed. Throughout the long street rose-petals were showered from balconies crowded with ladies. The burden of the songs was that the deceased was a true soldier of Swami Dayanand who followed in the wake of Pandit Lekhram, martyr, and that every Arya Samajist child was prepared to receive the assassin's dagger in his heart for the sake of Vedic Dharma. Police arrangement left little to be desired. Mr. Lewis Additional District Magistrate and Mr. Philabus, City Magistrate, accompanied the procession to maintain order and control traffic.

LAHORE, April 9.

As arranged, the procession with Rajpal's dead body started this morning at about 8 a.m. from the hospital. It was a huge procession consisting of more than twentyfive thousand people accompanied by various Bhajan Mandaliews. Some prominent persons seen in the procession were: Mahatma Hansraj, Dr. Satyapal Mahasaya, Krishen Khushalchand Khursad, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Pandit Thakurdatt, Prof. Devi Dayal Bhai Paramchand, Dr. Maharaj Kishran and others. The route lay as arranged, through Anarkali and other important quarters.

The city was thronged by enthusiastic crowds and the whole of Anarkaly Bazar was closed in honour of the deceased and flowers and cented water were showered profusely on the bier from the balconies of houses which were also crowded. It took about one hour for the procession to reach the house of the deceased in the Hospital Road. Here the procession will wait for an hour or so and will wend its course through Anarkali Circular Road Via Gurudutt Bhavan to the cremation ground on the banks of Ravi.

Elaborates police arrangements also have been made and on every house on both sides of Anarkali, police constables have been posted. Large number of Hindu police are also accompanying the procession. Several mounted police have been controlling the traffic. No untoward incident has been made till the time of wiring.—Free Press.

LAHORE HINDU LEADERS TO BE ARRESTED?

LAHORE, April 9.

Presistent rumour is afloat though unconfirmed that warrants have been issued under Section 145 for arrests of Dr. Satyapal, Dr. Khanchand Dev Mahasya, Krishna and few other leaders in connection with disturbance and clash with police that took place on Sunday last in front of the Hospital gates where crowd had collected in connection with the procession of Rajpal's dead body.—Free Press.

NAGPUR HINDU SABHA ARYA SAMAJ CONDEMN OUTRAGE

NAGPUR, April 9.

Under the auspices of the Hindu Sabha and Arya Samaj, a public meeting was held, Mr. G. V. Deshmukh, Barrister, presiding. A resolution condemning the brutal and cowardly murder of Rajpal, author of Rangila Rasul and expressing deep sympathy towards the bereaved family was adopted. Vishwanatha Rao Kelkar and Dr. Paranjpe addressed the meeting exhorting the Hindus to strengthen the movement of Hindu Sangathan.—A. P.

MOSCOW ON THE BRAIN

BRITISH PRESS ON DELHI OUTRAGE

LONDON, April 9.

Horror and indignation are expressed everywhere at the Delhi outrage which is generally held as originating from Moscow.

The "Times" says the outrage is a warning to political India against accepting partisans of class war as allies of Hindu Nationalism. The affair should serve as a startling commentary to Indian politicians on the danger of evil communications.

The "Daily Herald" fears reactionary agitation and appeals to the Imperial Government as well as to the Government of India to keep level heads and set their faces against demands for coercion and repression.

The "Daily Telegraph" thinks that considerable weight of moral responsibility for the terrorist outrages must be borne by the political leaders who, during the succession of years, have been inflaming the temper of ignorant masses by furious and incessant vilification of the British rule in India.

The "Daily News" thinks that the Simon Commission is the least of all likely to fall into the error of judging the capacity of India by unbalanced fanatics. The paper welcomes Sir John Simon's suggestion that there should be no more decennial revisions of Constitution and considers that this creation of date put a premium on agitation and even occasioned yesterday's outrage.—Reuter.

Sir B. L. Mitter who has arranged to leave Delhi on the 10th instant for Simla has postponed his departure.

FOREIGN CLOTH MUST GO

Make Boycott Programme a Complete Success

—:o:—

MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S SPEECH.

In connection with the National Week celebrations, a largely attended public meeting was held at Tilak Bridge, Dadar, on Sunday, the 7th instant at 6.30 p.m. when several speakers spoke on the significance of the National Week celebration throughout the country. Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta presided.

LETHARGY DEPLORED.

Mr. Mehta delivered a very interesting and intelligent address in commencing the proceedings. He explained how after Mahatmaji's entry into the political life and after the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre the Congress had been celebrating 6th to 13th April every year as National week. He deplored the lethargy in the country. All the while the Government had been forging fresh weapons to oppose the national cause. Free expression was tabooed, in possession of books was under the difference of the Government.

INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

Coming to the position of the textile industry in the country he referred to the Tariff Board's Report and how the recommendations were considered fit only to adorn the archives of the Government of India. He severely criticised the Government apathy in regard to the industrial depression in the country and stated that if something was not done soon out of the 85 mills in Bombay many will go into liquidation. Indian mills were going into non-Indian hands. Indians were confronted with innumerable difficulties wherever they turned.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

Coming to the national boycott of foreign cloth he deplored that Indians had not yet realised how other nations were building up their industries by tariffs, by swadeshism and so on. He referred to the Imperial Housewives' League which was recently visited by Premier Baldwin. Englishmen realised that it was the housewife who purchased the domestic requirements and she had to be impressed with the idea of home-made goods first.

In England Government appealed to people to use home-made goods first then Empire goods and finally continental goods. And yet in India for the same appeal by the Congress we were called all sorts of names and the arms of the law were extended to us. He referred to the fact that continental people never used any British product, they having substitutes for everything made in Britain. For instance if a tourist in Paris were to ask for Eno's Fruit Salt, he would be offered a substitute and a Frenchman or Italian would never go in for foreign goods so long the same material was available in his own country.

LOOK AT CHINA AND IRELAND

"That is the spirit that we want to see more and more in India. Foreign cloth has to be tabooed once for all. Annually 75 crores of rupees or 35 per cent of our national consumption is important into India. Whether you do it through Khaddar or through Indian mill cloth it is immaterial. Foreign cloth must go. Look at the Irish and the Chinese. How they carried on the boycott. Irish people refused to touch English butter and eggs. Similarly Irish farmers refused to export their agricultural products to England. The A. I. S. A. is now producing about 40 lakhs worth of khaddar every year and if all of you boycott foreign cloth, so much market will have been created for khaddar that its production will increase phenomenally. It is a gesture which will show to England and to the British people that this time at least the Indian people are in earnest.

SHAME OF SLAVERY.

He then referred to the repressive policy inaugurated by the Government and strongly protested against handcuffing a leader of the type of Sjt. Khadilkar, Editor of the "Navakal". "Even the lowest paid officer of this Government," said Mr. Jaisukhlal, "treats our tallest leaders like ordinary felons. What more do we want to show the abject slavery in which we are allowed to live?"

He then welcomed the change in the commercial classes who consider that Swaraj should be obtained at the first opportunity if industry were to flourish in the country. With a final appeal to the audience to make the boycott of foreign cloth a complete success and asking them to enrol themselves as Congress members, he resumed his seat and called upon Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari to address the meeting.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S SPEECH.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar after a few preliminery remarks said:—

The President has explained to you the object of celebrating the National Week in very comprehensive terms. You know what the National Week is. Every one of us has three parts in his life: first the individual, second the family, and the third the nation. The national part is that to which I want to draw your attention to-day If we do not give a part of our time and energy to the nation who is there to make up the nation? That is why out of the 52 weeks of the year one week has been set apart as National Week. The appeal of the Congress is that you should give one out of the 52 weeks to the nation which cannot have anything unless you work for it. Supposing the members of the Imperial League of Housewives referred to by the President resolve that husbands should devote three weeks out of the year for family work what would you think of it? Would you not consider it ridiculous, if members of the family wanted to give a small portion of their time to the family reserving the others for their individual advantage? It is equally ridiculous that a nation which is subjected to foreign domination should think of freeing itself from that condition by giving one week out of 52 weeks in the year. It will be understandable if we have to give 51 weeks to the nation and one week to ourselves. If we did that, this nation of 30 crores will be free within a reasonable time. But as we have not been able to act up to such an ideal the very moderate leaders of the nation have resolved that we should give one week to the nation in the year.

THE NATIONAL WEEK.

The National Week is something like a whip of cords rousing the drunken man to the true condition of himself. The first National Week was inaugurated by General Dyer in 1919. You will remember that he used his whip of cords fairly well and the nation did rouse itself at that time. But unfortunately we have gone to sleep again because the liquor shop is ever open. The great liquor shop of a benevolent Government is again open and we can intoxicate ourselves with the narcotics of that shop and go to sleep again. There are the railway's train to take us from here to there; there is the taxi, the tram and so on. Everything seems to be alright. Why is this incessant talk of foreign domination then? This is what the drunken man is asking. As our President has told you in his introductory speech, at every step and in every department we have got this Government to prevent us from reaching our goal. You cannot understand the simple thing that more than sixty crores of the tax-payers' money is spent on the army annually. What more do you want? Here are thirty crores of people who have not their own army, who are disarmed and yet sixty crores of their money are taken from them to keep a foreign army among them. When a foreign nation rules a country it naturally follows that that nation itself cannot be armed. Where the average income is less than two annas per day how can you hope to keep the nation strong and healthy, if sixty crores are spent on an army for foreign domination. That is the secret why money is not available in the country for any internal development. That is also the secret why the drink revenue is persistent. There are many moral purposes for which money can be used in this country and yet immoral money is used for moral purposes. And for the most immoral purpose of keeping a nation under subjection a moral income like customs and income-tax is used. Unless we rule ourselves we cannot get rid of this army expenditure.

Proceeding Mr. Rajagopalachari said:—What is the boycott of foreign cloth? You must throw away the foreign cloth on you which is worth about ten rupees. I say ten rupees though I know very well that the cloth of some of us cost more. If you throw it away you can cover your body with ten rupees worth of cloth. If any man has a costly motor car and if he can go in an ordinary cart that motor car can be valued only in terms of the cart as it equally serves his purpose. Do the simple thing, put Khaddar on and go to the leaders in December next and ask them why they have not brought Swaraj. But every one of us is also bothered with numerous doubts. Where is Khaddar for all? I tell you friends that if only all of us have this real purpose of wearing Khaddar and give up foreign cloth Khaddar will grow like grass on the earth and there will be no difficulty. Our Khaddar is village cloth made entirely in villages of which there are lakhs and lakhs in this country. If you only wear Khaddar it will grow like grass. There is no difficulty whatever. As much Khaddar as is consumed so much Khaddar the famishing people of our country will produce. It is not a story when we say that our people are semi-starved. If we buy Khaddar so much semi-starved people will have been fed. If we intended to substitute foreign cloth by superior machine-made cloth, then we should have a programme of capital, machinery and so on. But as regards Khaddar it will grow like grass and does not require any of these things.

LIMITATIONS OF KHADI.

The limitations of Khaddar are money and workers. If everybody wants Khaddar there will be money and workers. So you need not be worried over the doubts where is Khaddar? On the other hand I should be worried, where are the persons to buy Khaddar. You please set at rest all doubts about it and take away all the Khaddar in the country and you will see it that it is replaced. But, of course, if it is not the consumers demand, but only the dealers demand and they corner the goods there will be difficulty. But if it is from the users, there will be enough stock forthwith. So my friends, go on buying Khaddar and boycott this foreign cloth if you wish to follow the wise people of this land. If you want to ridicule the Congress then you can go on as you did in the past. Buying a bit of Khaddar for here, there, or some other part of your body, might have been sufficient last year. But it will not do this year when we want to boycott foreign cloth. It will not do either that each man should wait for other people to do this and himself only watch. This great movement which we want to spread from man to man cannot wait in that way. Do not open the newspapers in the morning to see how the boycott is progressing, but look only at your own cloth to see the progress. Look at your own clothes, look at the clothes of your friends and those of your people. That will tell you how much work has been done in the country.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, Mr. S. D. Adharya and Bai Ratanben also spoke on the various aspects of the Congress programme. The meeting came to a close with the singing of national songs by the "Depressed" class pupils of the Valpacady school conducted by the Bombay Youth League.

"LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY IS DOOMED"

Continued from page 7.

exploited, not by the Capitalists but by outsiders who have no economic knowledge whatsoever and who trade on the ignorance of Labour. Labour and Capital depend upon each other, and during the recent strike which was the result of the 1sh. 6d. ratio which poured into India foreign goods and which prevented home-made goods from selling, Labour lost about 3 crores in wages and mills lost about the same amount. Indian Labour is at a greater advantage than English Labour, since Indian Labour can go to their villages and take to agriculture immediately. At any rate in my opinion Indian Labour is better off than English Labour, but no trouble would have arisen between Capital and Labour if Government had not raised the ratio.

THE AGITATOR'S CHANCE.

Since 1924 the mills were making no profit, and yet Labour was drawing full wages. In the beginning of 1928 when we found that we could not sell cloth any more owing to heavy imports, we commenced to shut down some machinery, and some mills commenced to make some changes which alarmed Labour, and the agitator got his chance. But you should remember that without making any profit for four full years, we still continued to work. We did not do it out of love for the labourers, but if we close down a mill, our over-head charges come to anything between 30 to 50 thousand per mill per month, and it was for that reason that we continued to work for four years without any profit. My firm conviction is that if the agitator is removed or is controlled, we would have more peace with Labour.

"GOOD SORT OF LABOUR LEADER"

I give you an instance of a good sort of Labour leader, Mr. N. M. Joshi. He has no economic knowledge. He told the Fawcett Committee the other day that mills have large reserves, and in bad times as these reserves are used for paying dividends, they ought to be used for paying Labour also. Now the present Finance Minister says that we have frittered away our resources. Mr. Joshi says we have large resources to be frittered away on Labour. Mr. Joshi forgets that for four years we have been working without any profit worth the name; and we would have gone on working even at a small loss, but we could not sell goods. But for argument's sake, conceding that you pay Labour out of your reserve, what about those mills which have no reserve at all? If Mr. Joshi was a friend of Labour, he would not have allowed the Government to raise the ratio to 1sh. 6d. You cannot injure Capital without injuring Labour.

INDIA'S NATURAL INDUSTRY.

Q.—With a strong propaganda, do you think the Indian mills could supply all India's demands?

Ans.—Cotton industry is a natural industry of India. With a sympathetic and honest Government, in 8 years' time we could supply 80 per cent. of our wants. Our imports of foreign cloth and yarn is about 65 crores per annum. We need not have more than 10 crores of imports. Lancashire is living on India, and she is allowed to live on India because England is ruling India. But her cotton industry is an unnatural one, and whatever injury the Government of India may do to our Industry, Lancashire cotton industry is a doomed one. We will recover, but I have grave doubts about her. To spin and weave cotton does not require much art or skill. Japan which has no cotton nor home markets like us, has driven her out. We could do the same, since we have greater advantages than Japan; but our Government blocks the way. Lancashire may supply us and the world with very fine yarn and cloth, the demand for which is, however, limited; but for ordinary goods she is at a disadvantage.

The Government insists upon 1s. 6d. ratio. I think it will be cheaper in the long run to go back to 1s. 4d. which was found high enough rather than allow discontent to grow. The people do not understand currency and exchange but they feel that something has gone wrong. Look at France with her low exchange and look at India with her ratio raised. England herself is in a very bad way and she will continue to be so in spite of all the assistance India is forced to give her.

"CITY OF SIMLA" ON FIRE

—:o:—

India Cargo Reduced to Ashes

FIRE-FIGHTERS GASSED BY FUMES

LONDON, April 9.

Practically the entire cargo valued at 60,000 sterling of s.s. "City of Simla" from Bombay and Karachi was destroyed by fire during the discharging operations at Hull. Eight men of the firebrigade who worked in the hold were gassed by fumes and two had to be removed to the hospital. The cargo included cotton rapeseed and mustard seeds fumes emanating from which were very pungent.—Reuter.

WHY "JUAN" WAS FIRED AT

—:o:—

AMERICAN COASTGUARD'S STATEMENT

LONDON, April 9

Washington.—Coastguard authorities state that patrol boat fired on Norwegian steamer "Juan" because latter refused to halt when requested to do so.—Reuter.

AUTOMATIC SLOTS FOR R. A. F. PLANES

LONDON, April

The Air Ministry is paying Messrs. Handley-Page Limited 1,00,000 sterling for the right to use automatic wing slot on the R.A.F. aeroplanes in Britain. Negotiations are proceeding with regard to the purchase of rights for aircraft on the London-India service. The slot and interceptor is the development of a plain automatic slot and gives the pilot a more powerful lateral control than hitherto.—Reuter.

QUEENSTOWN ISOLATED

LONDON, April 9

Hobart.—In the course of the inundations the Pioneer Tine Mine was flooded and dam at Monarch Mine was washed away. The lapdslide on the Lyell Railway has isloated Queenstown. Four thousand five hundred persons have been rendered homeless in Launceston district alone.—Reuter.

SHAHPUR PORT IN RSIAN GULF

—:o:—

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According to the intimation received by the Persian Consulate at Bombay, the various Shipping Companies and Merchants interested in business connections with Persia will be held to learn that the port or bunder entitled Shahpur situated at the Persian Gulf will be open for shipping and other marine purposes either in the month of Semptember or November next.

The Railway now under construction near Mohommerah will be laid out so as to reach Dezful.

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JALLIANWALA BAGH DAY

—:o:—

CELEBRATIONS BY BHAVNAGAR STUDENTS

(From A Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, April 7.

Bhavnagar has commenced the national week celebration since yesterday morning with Khadi hawking and procession in different streets of the town.

The students of the Daxinamurti institution have decided to celebrate this week. The first day began with prayer in the morning. Next programme was of spinning. Five wheels worked for twenty hours.

The second item of the programme was Khadi hawking in the town. Both, the boys and girls, hawked khadi worth about Rs. 210 inspite of very few varieties.

In the evening a public meeting was held under the auspicies of the Bharat Sangha of D. V. B. which began punctually at 7-5 p.m. and ended by 8-30 p.m. The president Sjt. H. D. Trivedi a staunch educationalist and one who has specially studied the youth movement, delivered speech on "youth's share in the Swaraj year".

Prominent among other speakers was Mr. Fulchand Bhai from the Punjab. Proceedings ended with cries of "Vande Mataram."

INCREASED WATER-SUPPLY FOR CALCUTTA

—:o:—

MOORE-BATEMAN SCHEME

CALCUTTA, April 8.

As a preliminary to the scheme for greater supply of water to the City of Calcutta the Mayor of Calcutta performed this evening a ceremony, at the Tallah Pumping station, of turning on an extra supply of about eighteen million gallons a day.

The scheme which is known as the Moore-Bateman scheme proposes in the first instance to bring additional filtered water from the intake at Palta to the distributing station at Tallah from which it will be sent into the City by the existing pumps and mains.

The second sage includes new pumping plant at Tallah and new distributing mains to the city on the zonal system so as to distribute water more equitably. The scheme when completed will afford 83-1/2 million gallons of water per day or about 62 gallons per head of the population.

It is estimated that the whole scheme will cost 265 lakhs. The actual expenditure incurred upto December 31 1928 has amounted to 189 lakhs.—A. P

ROME-NEW YORK AND DALLAS FLIGHT

—:o:—

PRIZE OF 25,000 DOLLARS OFFERRED AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE

LONDON, April 8.

The American millionaire, Colonel William E. Easterwood (Junior), who is now in London, has offered a prize of 25,000 dollars, open to all nations, for the first successful aeroplane flight from Rome to New York and Dallas, Texas. The Italian Government has assented to the project, following an interview Col. Easterwood had with Sgr. Mussolini. Competitors may start at any time after June 1st. Col. Easterwood has previously sponsored long-distance flights, including the flight from Dallas to Hongkong. Count Delmatta (Italy) and Major Sehey (Germany) have already intimated their intention of competing for the prize.—Reuter.

MUSLIM LEAGUE CONDEMN LAHORE OUTRAGE

LAHORE, April 8.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League, Lahore, at an emergency meeting to-day, unanimously passed a resoluiton emphatically condemning "the dastardly crime resulting in the death of Rajpal" and expressing the view that such horrible acts where in the highest degree detrimental to the best interests of the country.—A. P.

66 MILES ON 1 GALLON OF GAS.

Walter Critchlow, 1711A St., Wheaton, Ill., U.S.A., has patented a Vapor Moisture Gas Savor and Carbon Eliminator for all Autos and Engines that beats any ever got out.

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MURDER OF WIFE AND DAUGHTER

—:o:—

ACT DONE IN "FIT OF TEMPORARY INSANITY", SAYS JURY

Dattatraya Mahadeo Soman (33), a shorthand typist who was arrested on his own confession by the police for having killed his wife Laxmibai (24) and his seven-year old daughter on Monday was placed before the Coroner on Tuesday morning. The suspect seemed to be under the influence that his room in Ahmed Sailor's Building, at Naigaum Road, was haunted and that some evil spirit was responsible for the death of his two children. He made a statement before the police that his wife consented that they should also do away with their lives in order that they may go to their children in the other world and be happy. He, therefore, bought a chopper and killed his wife and daughter and attempt to cut his own throat, but could not do that. He then went to Apollo Bunder and threw himself down in the sea, whence he was rescued.

EVIDENCE.

Narayan Babaji, the police constable who rescued the drowning man, said that he heard cries that a man had fallen into the water. Seeing a man struggling in water, the witness jumped into the sea and brought the man up. He made a statement in consequence of which the witness arrested him and took him to Bhoiwada Police Station. From there the witness went with the Bhoiwada Police to the 2nd floor of Ahmed Sailor's Building at Naigaum. The room was opened and he saw the two deceased. The chopper was lying in the room.

Janardan Raghunath Pendshe, a Shroff in the Paper Currency office, giving evidence said that the deceased Laximibai was his sister and Sushilabai was her daughter. Laxmibai was the wife of Soman and lived with him at Naigaum, Yesterday evening the police informed him that his sister had been killed. He saw the dead bodies in Soman's room. Soman was a shorthand typist in the employ of the P. and O. Company. The witness had seen the deceased alive four days ago. He knew of no quarrel between the husband and the wife. Soman had lost his second child about 18 months' ago and two months ago his third child died. Since that time he appeared to be very sad and morose. His sister Laximibai (the deceased) had gone to their house at Awas, but seeing that Soman had been considerably upset, the witness brought her back in the hope that he would have some consolation.

A verdict of death from homicidal incised wounds of the throats was returned by the jury. The jury added that these wounds were inflicted by Dattatraya Mahadeo Soman in a fit of temporary insanity.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

—:o:—

The following is the report of the Empire of India Life Assurance Company, Limited, which will be submitted to the Shareholders at the 32nd Annual General Meeting to be held on Thursday:—

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their Report together with the Revenue Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 28th February, 1929.

New Business:—9249 Proposals were received for Assurances amounting to Rs. 1,67,34,910.

	No. of Policies	Sums Assured. Rs.
Assurances Effected.		
In India	7,027	1,23,68 950
Outside India	133	3,40,500
	7,160	1,27,09,450
Reassured	....	15,000
Net Assurances Effected	7,160	1,26,94,450

	Premiums. Single: Rs.	Annual. Rs. As.
Assurances Effected		
In India	2,791	6,91,074 13
Outside India	....	20,839 5
	2,791	7,11,914 2
Reassured	....	661 0
Net Assurances Effected	2,791	7,11,253 2

The total number of Policies in force is 50,711 assuring the sum of Rs. 9,41,72,753 including Bonus and of this amount Rs. 7,26,174 are re-assured.

Claims by death amounting to Rs. 8,49,076 including Bonus have arisen.

Endowment Assurances matured (during the lifetime of the Assured) for Rs. 20,26,738 including Bonus.

The Expenses of Management notwithstanding the large increase in New Assurances were only 22.8 per cent. of the Premium Income.

The Funds of the Company are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trusts Act. The Life Assurance Fund has increased by Rs. 18,16,776-5-2 and now amounts to Rs. 3,02,81,073-8-1. The Total Assets, as shown in the Balance Sheet, are Rs. 3,34,45,483-4-3.

Fidelity Guarantees.—Bonds were issued for Rs. 4,36,400 for which the annual Premiums were Rs. 3,733-4-0. Claims for Rs. 1,859-12-0 have arisen. The Guarantee Assurance Fund, including the Investment Reserve Fund, amounts to Rs. 2,68,136-6-9.

The Director retiring by rotation is Mr. F. E. Francis who is eligible and offers himself for re-election.

The Auditors, Messrs. Batliboi and Purohit, Incorporated Accountants, also retire and offer themselves for re-election.

The Directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 8 per Share which, with the Bonus of Rs. 52, makes a total distribution of Rs 60 per Share for the year. The Directors recommend that a Bonus equal to one month's salary be paid to the Officers and Staff.

The Directors desire the co-operation of the Shareholders and Policyholders in pointing out to their friends the benefits of Life Assurance and the very favourable terms on which Assurances may be obtained in this Company.

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Announcement

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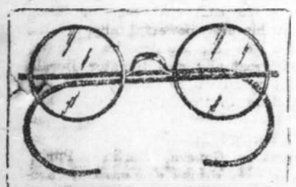

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INDIAN CULTURE IN AMERICA

—:o:—

INDIA SOCIETY'S PROPAGANDA

Arrangement is under way to have a home of Indian culture in the neighbourhood of Columbia University of New York City. The India centre is being sponsored by the India Society of America. To promote the enterprise an endowment fund is being collected among American friends of India.

The proposed new home has many ambitions plans. Hari G. Govil, the director of the India Society, has announced that the New York home of Hindu culture will contain a lecture hall for discussions, and the showing of Hindu films, an art gallery for exhibitions of Hindu paintings, and a library on Asia and India. The centre will maintain an India information bureau for visitors and business organizations. As a centre of Hindu culture, it will keep in touch with similar organizations all over the world, such as the School of Oriental Studies in London, the India Institute in Paris, and the three leading centres in India, the Greater India Society, Tagore's International University and the Bose Institute.

The India Society of America was launched in New York City in 1924. It publishes an illustrated periodical, called "The Oriental Magazines." The purpose of the India Society of America is "to promote a broader and more intelligent understanding between the people of India and America through the study and appreciation of Hindu art, literature, philosophy and culture, and through a more accurate knowledge of the Hindu people, their life and ideas."

Last autumn the India Society held the First India Conference to discuss Indian problems and their relations to the world. The Society also sponsored at that time the first exhibition of Indian art in New York, bringing to America examples of the best work of modern painters in India. With the co-operation of the Fine Arts Guild of the United States, the Hindu film "The Light of Asia." was presented to American audience for the first time. It may be remembered in India that all of the roles were played by Indians, and most of the settings, costumes and troupes of elephants, camels and horses were provided by the Maharaja of Jaipur. The Society hopes to show other cinema pictures made in India in connection with its educational campaign in America.

INDIAN ACHIEVEMENTS

"Statesman and educators," said Hari Govil in a recent interview to "The New York Times," "are realizing the importance of the role which the Orient plays in the problem of world peace and the progress of mankind. For a proper understanding of Asia, one must grasp the importance of the position which India occupies, culturally as well as geographically.

"Just as America represents the highest achievement of the scientific West, India represents the lofty spiritual achievement of the East. It is, therefore, imperative that these two great countries unite in an effort to attain to an intelligent and sympathetic understanding of each other. The India Centre is a medium for harmonizing the deeper value of the Oriental and Occidental civilizations.

"India has much to offer, yet the real India is unknown to many. In the past she produced a great civilization known preeminently for its spiritual leaders and thinkers.

"Perhaps the greatest liberalizing idea which India has contributed is the science of comparative religions, now being taught in many American colleges as the newest course in Bible instruction. As early as 1,500 there was organized in India, a Parliament called the Thadat Khana, or "House of Discussion," founded by Akbar, the Mogul Emperor. Here he gave the keynote of the liberal thought to be fostered by the India Centre.

"Said Akbar, 400 years ago, 'If thou art a Mussalman, go mix with the Franks. If thou art a Jew, associate with Christians. Whatever be thy religion associate with those who think differently from thee. If thou can'st mix freely with them, and art not angered at hearing their discourse thou hast attained peace, and art a veritable master of creation.'"

MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.

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(Advt.)

JOURNALISM, A NOBLE VOCATION

—:o:—

FRENCH NOVELIST'S APPRECIATION

(By Mail.)

Paris.—"The profession of journalism is one of dignity, nobility and labour", Maurice Constantin-Weyer declared in "Le Journal", a leading newspaper of this city. He is unusually well qualified to speak, and what he says is listened to with respect by a very large number of readers.

Maurice Constantin-Weyer is an active newspaper man, being an editor of "Le Journal de l'Ouest", which is published in Poitiers. Did his fame, however, rest alone on this, his words might not have been uttered in so public a way nor given such attention. But he happens also to be a novelist, and his latest work, "Un Homme Qui se. Penche sur son Passe", has just been selected for the Prix Concourt. This prize is awarded annually for the best book of the year, and is now considered in France as one of the highest literary honours a writer can attain.

The question was put to M. Constantin-Weyer whether, having won renown and a fair fortune, he would not withdraw from active journalism and devote himself entirely to his books. "On the contrary", he replied, "I shall continue as previously to spend a portion of each day in journalistic work at my desk in Poitiers. I have been in the past journalist and literature and I shall continue to be both the one and the other. There is nothing incompatible in this; some of our greatest writers have also been journalists, like Joinville, Frossart, Voltaire. Among our contemporaries, it would not be difficult to name 10 journalists whose articles are, in form and depth, beautiful pages of French prose.

"The profession of journalism", M. Constantin-Weyer continued, "is indeed a noble one. The reporter must be accurate, and both city editor and reporter are accustomed to show toward their newspaper a fidelity which is not short of magnificent. The public hears of a few men whose names are drawn into unfavourable gossip, but the same public must not forget the very large number of modest men, full of energy and talent, who labour obscurely to provide the newspaper bought each day on the corner. These are the good workers who constitute the great nobility of our corporation, and this is one reason why I have such pride in being one of them."

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE BANDRA

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee of the above Conference was held on Saturday last at Bandra under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. K. Mehta. The following business was transacted:—

(1) In view of the telegram from the Secretary All-India Congress Committee the dates of the Conference have been fixed as the 4th and 5th May.

(2) It was resolved that lady-visitors and visitors from among the untouchables should be admitted free of charge.

(3) The Pandal Committee was authorised to proceed with the erection of the pandals as per plans submitted by the Pandal Committee.

(4) The programme of the Conference has been provisionally settled as under:—(a) 3rd morning arrival of the President and Presidential procession, and afterwards:—(b) Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. (c) 3rd May at 3 p.m. meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and the Subjects Committee. (d) 4th May at 8 a.m. hoisting of the National Flag and opening the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition. (e) 4th May at 2-30 p.m. Conference sessions. (First day) (f) 4th May at 8-30 p.m. Ladies' Garba and Dandi-Aras. (g) 5th May at 11-30 a.m. Conference sessions. (Second day) (h) 5th May at 5-30 p.m. Physical demonstration and Social Party to delegates.

H. E. H. NIZAM IN BANGALORE

BANGALORE, April 8.

The Maharaja of Mysore gave a garden party last evening at the Chamundi Gymrhana Mysore, to the Nizam of Hyderabad. The function, which was very successful, was also attended by the Princes of Hyderabad accompanying the Nizam on his visit to Mysore, select members of the Nizam's retinue and many prominent officials and public men of Mysore.

After bidding farewell to the Maharaja and the members of the Royal Family, His Exalted Highness the Nizam and party left Mysore by special train yesterday and arrived here this morning.—A. P.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LD.

LONDON, April 8.

The Imperial Chemical Industries Limited have notified their shareholders of the proposal to increase their capital by twenty million sterling to 95 million sterling, part of which is needed to complete the present constructional programme. The remainder will be placed in reserve for future contingencies.—Reuter's Special.

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It medically cleanses damaged or diseased tissues. It kills as well as excludes poison germs, draws out all corruption, and subdues swelling and inflammation.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY APRIL 10 1929

THE WILL TO PEACE.

—:o:—

How to Avoid Horrors of War

Max Beerbohm in his last book, "The Dragon of Hay Hill," tells us that when the Dragon, the fiercest and the most menacing that ever had been seen, was slain, the people rejoiced at their deliverance, and that was the end. It never occurred to them that another, more fierce, more menacing might come to lay waste the land and destroy the people. Many of us are in the same case to-day. Ten years ago, the greatest war in history ended, and we find it difficult to envisage the possibility of "a next war."

We agree that Europe is exhausted, that mankind is determined to avert such another conflict. The old cumbersome methods of diplomacy are gone. New international machinery has been set up at Geneva, and we cheat ourselves into the belief that a repetition of 1914 is impossible, or if possible at all, a remote eventuality.

If our determination does not extend beyond a placid complacent acceptance of the new international era, and a faint-hearted, spasmodic attempt at disarmament then our disillusionment is only a matter of time.

A PIOUS HOPE.

The League of Nations is a great and humane institution: the International Labour Office has contributed already to the sum of human emancipation and happiness, and will do so in ever-increasing measure in the future. But it is idle to say that the League can be effective in its supreme purpose of maintaining the peace until Disarmament is a reality, and not merely a pious hope.

There are people who honestly in their hearts believe that war is a regettable but inevitable part of human history. That is as cruel and incredible a belief as the theory that a Divine Providence should ordain that a new-born child should be doomed by predestination to be damned, and that it is useless to try and save it. It is a denial of faith, and it is only by an act of faith alone that the nations can be saved.

The man who will not visualise the possibility of a next war, the incredulous one who believes it cannot be avoided both are equally dangerous. There are those who treat the realist who points to the danger zones in Europe, who condemns the present Administrations for their lack of foresight, for their blundering, and for their failure to grapple with the problem, and who pleads for a more rigorous, courageous efforts towards Disarmament, as if he were at best a pessimist, and at his worst a grave menace to peace.

BLAME THE REALIST

He is said to be like the crank who terrorises the neighbourhood by his tales of an imaginary bogey, so that he may have the gratitude of the credulous for expelling it. We either laugh at him, or if we are responsible people, we make resounding pronouncements to prove that if there be in all Europe a threat to Peace it is not to be found in our disproportionately large Bill for armaments, nor in the Anglo-French Pact, nor yet in our failure to come to terms about disarmament, but it is to be found in the sinister vaticinations of the realist.

When we realise that if Europe becomes once again, as it was before the war, an arsenal of high explosives, an unfortunate incident, a burning cinder near by, with an illwind to fan the flames will be more than enough to blow all our peace resolutions to fragments, and Europe will be faced with the same situation as in 1914.

Let us marshall some of the facts and see whether the realist has not some reason on his side, and whether the ominous symptoms that preceded the pre-war race in naval armaments are not already apparent. No man in his sense could conceive of a war between the two great English-speaking peoples of the world, but the danger is that instead of these two great powers giving a lead to the world in disarmament, they should be giving a lead in the opposite direction. The most urgent need of the moment is an understanding with America. We are agreed in principle, and if a sincere, courageous effort were made to overcome the technical difficulties no one can doubt that with reasonable concessions on both sides an agreement would result. Our Ambassador in Washington was fofllowing the dictates of fthe British people if not those of the Foreign Office, when he expressed the hope that arrangements for a Disarmament Conference would be made in the near future.

So far, with the exception of Germany, disarmament in Europe has been a farce. All are convinced of the urgent need for it. All are waiting for "someone else" to take the initiative. If we wait much longer, it may well be too late and the longer we leave it, and the further we get from the Great War, the more difficult will our task become. It will need courage to take the first step. It is a virtue of which we have given memorable proof in war. Let us give further proof of it in the cause of World Peace.

Probably the most encouraging factor in the situation is that the two great Powers, who by their influence and moral prestige can keep the peace, if they act in harmony, the U.S.A. and Great Britain are both democracies. And wars in the past have been engineered for the most part by autocracies.

Carlyle, in Sartor Rusartus, gives us an admirable example of that during the French War. Speaking of the combatants, he says: "Had these any quarrel? Busy as the devil is not the smallest. They lived far apart." What was the reason then? The answer is—"Their governors had fallen out."

Here and in America "the governors" are the people themselves. If the people have the will for peace, they can find the way to secure it. Public opinion is more vigilant on international questions in both these countries than it has ever been before. We have had recent evidence of that, both in the case of the Anglo-French Pact, and in America over the Big Navy Programme.

WOMEN'S OUTCRY.

In America it was the women who combined with the Churches to bring pressure upon the Government: here it was the universal outcry of the people that killed the Pact outright. Both instances point to the vital importance of a well-informed and vigilant public—that is where propaganda becomes an urgent necessity. More and more propaganda in every form is needed, in the Press, and in the schools of all kinds, on the platform from the pulpit, and in genuine films and war-plays like "Journey's End" and in books like "Sergent Grischka."

As long as public opinion is educated, and mobilised, and as long as war is represented to the consciousness of the young generation not as an adventure but as a dreary horror, there will be a growing measure of security in the force of public opinion, and we may live to see the day when the repute and the prestige of a nation depend not upon the number of her battleships, of the size of her army and her fighting equipment, but upon the health and well-being of her citizens and the prosperity of the realm.—"Daily News."

LLOYD GEORGE REPLIES TO LORD MELCHETT

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"HIS TAIL CAME OFF IN MY HAND"

Mr. Lloyd George completed his three-days' tour of his constituency when he addressed a large meeting at Llanfairfechan.

"An attack has been made on me," he said "by an eminent aristocratic Conservative, Lord Melchett, formerly known as Sir Alfred Mond. All I can say about it is that in his personal attack he excelled at least in vulgarity."

"Why did you quarrel with him?" asked an interrupter.

"He quarrelled with me", promptly answered Mr. Lloyd George, "and I asked myself, 'Why did he quarrel with me?' I was the first man to give him office. He had been in the House of Commons under three administrations, but not one of them offered him the post even of a door-keeper.

"I can assure my friend, from my knowledge of Sir Alfred Mond, that it was not for any lack of push on his part. (Laughter and cheers.)

"PULLED BY THE TAIL".

"I promoted him to high office, and I was the first to do so. So I ask why he quarrelled with me. I promoted him in spite of very serious protests from my own supporters. Quite frankly, he was lothed by the Conservatives, and Liberals, knowing him better, liked him even less". (Laughter and cheers.)

"I received serious protest against that appointment, but I promoted him to even higher office, and when he was out of Parliament I took special steps in helping to find him a seat. In fact I pulled him by the tail, in spite of the heavy weight of prejudice against him, from one office to the other, until the tail came off in my hand. (Laughter.)

"I am answering the question put by my friend, but in case you should be unhappy about it let me tell you that the Conservatives clapped another tail on. It was not the one he expected, but it was a glittering one.

"This year the Conservative Government carried through a great financial proposal which, while it has left shop-keepers, lodging house-keepers, and cottagers without anything, has given £600,000 a year to the concerns that Lord Melchett is presiding over. No wonder he got up in the House of Commons and said it was the most statesmanlike proposal ever submitted.

MONTHS BEHIND.

"There was really no reason why he should have quarrelled with me; there is no reason now; because the schemes he is proposing are included in the very recommendations we are making. The only difference is that we made them months before he proposed them.

"In the Melchett-Turner report Lord Melchett proposed export credit and trade facilities. Those two not merely did I propose in 1921, but I carried them through. He proposed that the export trade and facilities plan, which I initiated should be extended; so do I.

"His next proposal is a great fund to develop the resources of the country. I set that up in 1909, and it was opposed by Lord Melchett's present friends, then his foes. (Laughter.) He proposes that the Development Fund should be larger. So do I.

"He then proposes that the recommendations of the Geneva Conference in 1922 should be carried out. I was the principle British delegate at that Conference. I don't believe there would have been a Geneva Conference if I had not urged and pressed for it.

"Seven years after the event Lord Melchett said, 'Why were not those admirable recommendations carried out?' Here is a Daniel come to judgment. (Laughter and cheers.) Lord Melchett proposed great constructional schemes, roads and drainage. Those are all included in this plan, which he abuses me for putting forward.

DEVELOPMENT LOAN.

"Lord Melchett says, 'You are taking money away from the market.' I know what that means. But in his recommendations he proposes a loan for settling people across the seas and helping to develop the Dominions. He would borrow to develop the Dominions, but will not borrow to develop the resources of his own country. That is the only difference between him and me, as far as I can see. I propose that on the basis of the Road Fund you should raise sums of money for reconstructing the road system of the country. I believe that charity begins at at home. (Cheers.)

"Let me say to Lord Melchett and his friends that they ought to judge these schemes on their merits. If there are difficulties, let them point them out. But they have the bigger duty not merely of criticising, but of suggesting something better. I have seen nothing of that kind up to the present.

"If you drowned me to-morrow in one of Lord Melchett's chemical vats, unemployment would still remain. The duty of suggesting a remedy would still be there".

NO TORY REMEDY.

At the next election there would be three choices. One was "Leave it alone, let it rot and canker." That was the Tory remedy. Beyond that the country would have to choose between the wild and ill-digested proposals put forward by Socialism and the well-thought-out solution submitted by the Liberal Party.

"Our opponents have met that solution with jeers and gibes, and I am sorry to say with torrents of abuse. I don't mind abuse. I am so accustomed to it that I should rather miss it. I can take and give in controversy. No one appreciates a really good and effective score at his own expense more than I do, on its merits. What I do despise is silly abuse, unadorned and unredeemed by one sparkle of wit."

Of the experts who took part in compiling the Liberal proposals three were men whom the present Government had not merely consulted on financial and economic subjects but had chosen to discharge difficult financial and economic missions. One was financial adviser to the Treasury when Mr. McKenna was Chancellor, and also when Mr. Bonar Law was Chancellor. Yet with men of that distinction and international fame assisting in the programme, the Government received their recommendations with gibes, sneers and snarls.

"IN DEFENCE OF UNDERLINGS"

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GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE CRITICISED

Writing under the Captain "The President and the Government," the Hindustan Times writes:—

Apart from the lack of any logic or legal justification for the Government case, there was a touch of importence, of a mild threat to the chair, which one could note for the first time in a statement made on the behalf of Government on a ruling given by the chair. We do not know what this threat implied. We do not understand what was the reason for such impertinence. But if it was intended by these means to coerce the chair into taking an attitude not in accord with logic, reason and commonsence and incositent with the rights and privileges of the House, we are afraid the government were counting without the host. We may not agree with the President that the way he suggested was the only way to secure the right of roeasonable debate in the circumstances for the House. But we emphatically assert that this was one of the means of doing so and the President was perfectly justified in adopting it.

In view of what has been said by the Home Member and the changed attitude of the Government towards the President we would be failing in our duty if we did not sound a note of warning to the Government. It is possible Government may not see eye to eye with the President in any ruling he might give. Such occasions have not been perhaps rare in the past. But the Government must remember that inspite of such differences the impartiality of the chair has not hitherto been impugned. Indeed, only a few months ago at Simla all parties solemly reiterated their full confidence in the chair. Nothing has happened since then to show that the attitude of the chair has undergone any change. In this particular matter we hold the view that the chair is constitutionally and legally competent to stop further discussion, and would be only protecting the rights of the House in doing so. Government evidently holds a different view. But even Government spoksmen have made it clear that much can reasonably be said on both sides, and that the force in the arguments of the opposition is undeniable. Their main contention is a technical and not a moral one. In the face of all this, if the chair decides against the Government, we expect the representatives of the Government will scrupulously refrain from doing anything that may impair the dignity and prestige of the chair. Whatever view Government may have of the rights and powers of the chair, it is apparent that its underlings have blundered and blundered sadly in this particular matter. It would be unwise, imprudent and unstatesmanlike of Government to force a serious constitutional crisis on the Assembly, a crisis that may damn it and its farcical legislative institutions in the eyes of the world—merely to defend and justify the blunders and stupidities of the mollycoddles that direct its executive policy from the treasury benches at present. Government has already reduced every aspect of the Montford reforms to a farce. It has shown that responsibility in all departments is illusory and unreal. More because of the intelligence and statesmanship of Mr. Patel than any thing else that the Government has done, the Presidentship of the Assembly is perahaps the only edifice of partial responsibility that has survived the smothering influences of an aggrandizing, autocratic and irresponsible executive and Government would be writing with its own hands the warrant of its doom if it does anything stupid, silly or imprudent to bring down even this edifice to the ground. So far as Mr. Patel is concerned he holds the honour of the office above everything else. He has justified his pledge by his action. Let Government understand that the passage of the Public Safety Bill is a minor matter as compared to the constitutional crisis that the Government might force by any lack of caution on its part. And therefore we warn them not to destroy the little reputation they have for commonsense and statesmenship by trying to impair the prestige of the chair in order to defend the stupidities and blunders of inefficient and incapable subordinates.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

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Real Author of "Outlawry of War"

"The Manchester Guardian" writes in its issue of March 9:

It will not be long before the "Nooel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament" will award the Peace Prize. Alfred Bernard Nobel was an idealist who invented dynamite. It is said that he believed his invention would promote universal peace because it would make war too terrible for mankind even to contemplate. He died in 1906 so that he was saved from complete disillusionment. He left his large fortune in trust for five prizes to be awarded annually for eminence in physics, chemistry, literature (with the stipulation that it must be "idealistic), and—should dynamite fail to exercise the whole benevolent influence he seems to have anticipted—the fifth prize was to encourage promoters of peace, and was to be awarded for eminence, in the work of advancing international concord. Last year the Nobel Committee could not think of anyone who had been particularly eminent in this respect. In the previous year the prize had been divided between Sir Austen Chamberlain, M. Briand, and Dr. Stressemann, the three Foreign Ministers chiefly responsible for the birth of the Locarno Protocol, which had been concevied by Lord D'Abernon, the British Ambassador in Berlin. Who will receive the Nobel Peace Prize this year. Several suggestion are being discussed and various nominations have been forwarded to the Committee. This time the Committee can surely not be at a loss, as it was last year, for there is one who would seem to be a recipient fiilling above all others the needful condition—Mr. Levinson, a citizen of Chicago, the author of what is now world-famous as the "Outlawry of War."

His achievement is what the Americans would call a "one-man achievement" that has crowned a "one-man campaign." In this respect it differs from the League Covenant and from the Locarno Protocol, although it is no less important than either of these great instruments. The idea is one of extreme simplicity. While the Great War was still raging Mr. Levinson, who had two sons at the front, speculated as to how war could be abolished. He perceived the visious principle inherent in the conception of "war to end war"—a principle not perceived by many who were more sophisticated and pretentious than he. A "league to enforce peace" he reflected would be only another form of "war then war." It occurred to him that wars were perfectly legal. A nation need only go through the formality of declaring war and it can invade its neighbour's territory and spread death and destruction without breaking any laws. War, therefore, to be abolished, must first be made illegal. It is more than ten years ago that Mr. Levinson outlined his plan in the "New Republic." He is the author not only of the idea but also of the word. The term "Outlawry" is just the right one—it was a piece of profound and shrewd insight to clothe the idea in a term so precise and yet so picturesque. It was a term that would "catch" and yet not mislead. Mr. Levinson saw the danger inherent in the League Covenant. "Sanctions" are sinister inistruments. The Covenant allows them but it does not absolutely insist on them—which is, indeed the salvation of the Covenant, making it something better than a treaty for ending war by war. The tendency of British foreign policy has been to under-stress the sanctions clauses of the Covenant—a very excellent tendency, and one that implies a leaning towards a conception of world peace analogous to "Outlawry." The anti-British, anti-American, and, indeed, anti-pacific tendency to overstress the sanctions clauses of the Covenant culminated in the Geneva Protocol, which, had it been accepted, would have forbidden private wars and have allowed only world was—a night marish plan that was, fortunately, rejected by the British Government. Had it been accepted it would have been smashed by the first challenge from America. The mixed principles of the Covenant are half-way between the principle of the Geneva Protocol and the principle of Outlawry. Outlawry and the Covenant need not conflict in practice. On the contrary, they can supplement each other while, little by little, the Covenant coms to be conceived in a sense that would as the pacification of the world progresses adapt it to Outlawry. The Covenant is a compromise, a necessary and very admirable compromise; but Outlawry is no compromise, it cannot change; it is the fundamental immutable principle on which the world's peace can alone endure. Indeed the pacification of the world is nothing more than the convergence of all rational peace movements upon outlawry.

About ten years ago Mr. Levinson formed a committee which the financed himself. He went from town to town speaking and writing articles. He conducted his own campaign. He converted Senator Knox and so won his first powerful ally, who carried his idea into the American Senate. His second great ally was Senator Borah, who in 1923 submitted to Congress the original resolution to "outlaw war." Mr. Levinson came to Europe in 1927 and "buttonholed" Foreign Ministers and other exalted persons in Geneva, Berlin Paris, and London. M. Briand had made a proposal to ban war between the United States and France for ever, but the French were not enthusiastic about its extension to other Powers. Nevertheless Mr. Levinson, to his own surprise, got a very sympathetic hearing at the Paai d'Orsay. His reception in London was more frigid. He was informed that 'the idea of doing away with war was all bunkum." But the doubts of the British Foreign Office were probably more honest than the uncritical enthusiasm of other bodies (the word "Outlawry" had by this time begun to "catch on.") In any case the Governments of the Great oPowers were won over, and they found in Outlawry a common platform. A pact was signed at Paris on August 27 last year. There is some confusion about its name. It is called the "Kellogg Pact" (but the idea is not Mr. Kellogg's or the "Paris Pact" (but there are other Paris pacts)—it should be called the Peace Pact" (but the idea is not Mr. Kellogg's) new conception of international law has been born and, what is more, the Old and the New World have, for the first time in history, been brought together in one common mission. The mere existence of the Peace Pact is not, of course, enough. A law or a legal conception is nothing unless it is respected. But a beginning hads been made, a new mental attitude has been made, a new mental attitude peace movements of the world have now required a sinple direction. If war is doomed then August 27, 1928, is the day on which its doom was spoken. Truly a prodigious "one-man achievement," and if the Nobel Prize is awarded to Mr. Levinson it will surely never have had a worthier recipient.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

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The Indian Institute of International Law which has filled a long-felt want in our midst has been fortunate in again receiving help at the hands of the honorary Secretaries of the Anjuman-i-Islam and will be delivering a series of lectures (All of which will be free) on "Treaties". New institutions as a rule are generally viewed with suspicion but as the Institute of International Law is purely academic we feel that it should receive the whole-hearted support of all Indians in a manner commensurate with the work done and promised. It is understood that Consuls (Genlemen who are non-Indian) have already given their adherence and it is to be hoped that our numerous legal lights will follow in their footsteps. The first lecture of the series will take place on Saturday, 13th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

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